BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1841.** **New Series No. 26.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin s place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions........ Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement........ Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I........ Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles........	,,	1
Policies of Insurance........	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set......	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds........	,,	8
Bills of Lading........	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each........	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "BRITISH MERCHANT" 600 Tons, ROBERT BIRNIE, Commander, has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 1st March 1841.

FOR SALE at the undermentioned, Quarts of best LISBON WINE and TINTO, fresh Payos and Chocolate, and Bottle Corks imported per *Princeza*, Real, at Goa, Bombay, 1st March 1841.

Hummum Street, No 9.

L. BARRETTO.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION

ON Wednesday, the 3d of March, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Rooms of the above without reserve, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. Grey Jaconets, Madapollams and Shirting, Turkey Red Chintz, a Few Bales of Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Woollen Cloths, Welch Flannel, an assortment of Gauze and Lustring Bonnet Ribbons, assorted Watch Glasses, Large and Small Musical Boxes, Telescopes, Spectacles, Machanical moving Ships, Bird Cages with Glass for fishes, a Fountain, China rice paper paintings, three beautiful inlaid Tables, China Jars and Basins, Glass, Ware, Birmingham Jewellery, Eau de Cologne, Plate Looking Glass, an Invoice of Braziery, Jasper Flower Vases ; and to close an account the remains of an Invoice of "*Milroy's*" Saddlery, and an assortment of Ladies' Patent Leather Boots, and a large quantity of Books ; A rich variety of Cashmere Shawls, comprising Scarfs, Square Shawls, Neckerchiefs, &c. &c. Canvas of various numbers, Swiss Muslins, Perfumery, Port Wine &c. &c.

Also an Elegant 4 Post beadstead made for Geo. IV.

At noon any Horses or Carriages offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Working model of a Steam Engine.

A Gold headed richly carved Sword Stick.

A Handsome or Molu clock goes 21 days, Glass Jugs.

Most beautiful painted Velvet for a course Liqueurs.

Single and double barrelled Guns and Pistols by Lacy.

A CLUB of 3 Tickets (all prizes and no Blanks) on the first Calcutta Lottery of 1841 for 10th or last day's drawing ; Divided into 40 shares, are to be had at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO. opposite to the General Post Office at 45 Rupees per each share. Half share in the above Club shall be sold, the Number of the above three tickets will be specified in the receipt which will be granted to the share holders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said tickets payable 60 days after the drawing of the above lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within 12 Months and not otherwise, a deduction of 2 per cent. as commission will be deducted from the prizes—Terms Cash,—Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1841.

State of the Wheel for the 10th or last day s Drawing of the first Calcutta Lottery 1841.

1	Prize	of........ ...	Rs.	100,000.
1	do.	of........	,,	10,000.
1	do.	of........	,,	5,000.
8	do.	of... 1000 each.	,,	8000.
9	do.	of... 500 ,,	,,	4500.
400	do.	of.. 200 ,,	,,	80,000.
420	Prizes		Rs.	207500.

The Tenth day's Drawing will take place on Saturday, the 27th day of Feb. 1841, at Calcutta.

AN ASSORTMENT OF PATENT CORDAGE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, Meadow Street Bombay, 1st March 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so ; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY :
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

GOLD COLORED SHERRY FROM MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN AND MATHEWS.

THE numerous applications for a regular supply of this favorite Wine, have rendered it necessary for Messrs. G. C. and M. to establish a depot at each Presidency. They now therefore, beg to announce that it will be supplied at the undermentioned prices, by Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co. Calcutta ; Messrs. Binny and Co. Madras ; and Messrs. Leckie and Co. Bombay. Orders to Messrs. G. C. and M. accompanied by a remittance, will be executed with a commensurate advantage.

16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place,
Charing Cross.
London.

Prices of the above Wine now on hand ;

Per Butt........	Rs.	530
,, Hogshead........	,,	270
,, Quarter Cask........	,,	140
,, Dozen........	,,	18

LECKIE AND Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Sherry (Pale)........	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)........	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases........	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases........	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights :—

VICTORIA PATTERN.

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d
1 dozen Table Spoons........	40 at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen Table Forks........	40 at	6	6..	13	0	0
1 dozen Dessert Spoons........	25 at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 dozen Dessert Forks........	25 at	6	6..	8	2	6
1 pair Gravy Spoons........	13 at	6	6..	4	4	6
1 Soup Ladle........	11 at	6	6..	3	11	6
4 Sauce Ladles........	12 at	7	0..	4	4	0
4 Salt ditto (gilt bowls)........				1	18	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced and strong)...				3	4	0
1 dozen Tea Spoons........	14 at	7	0..	4	18	0
1 pair Sugar Tongs........				1	3	0

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at........ 6s. 2d. per ounce.

King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at........ 6s. 4d. ditto.

Orders shoud be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through heir Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Cal.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivesr

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated within sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

TIMES, FEBRUARY 27.

FAREWELL TO SIR JOHN AWDRY.

At the rising of the Supreme Court yesterday evening, on an intimation from the Chief Justice that his labours were ended---Mr. Cochrane spoke as follows :

"At the request of my brethren who are around me, I now rise to address your Lordship, in this Court where you have so long presided---for the last time :

It is our wish to say something to you in parting which may be honorable to ourselves by being gratifying to you. Considering all your many noble judicial qualities, that which I own comes uppermost in my mind is the recollection of the undeviating kindness we have experienced from you ---and for which we tender you our sincere acknowledgments. Long may you live, my Lord, happy in the calm quietude of your amiable family ---honored as you must be by the respect and esteem of every one who has the pleasure of your acquaintance. In the name therefore of these my brethren, and of the Solicitors around me, I now venture to bid your Lordship an affectionate, a more than respectful farewell." On the learned Gentlemen's sitting down, His Lordship the Chief Justice rose to reply, and in a most affecting speech,---to which the lateness of the hour prevents us from doing justice,---returned thanks for the tribute paid to him. On the Chief Justice concluding his observations.

Sir Henry Roper, with a good taste which did him the highest honor, observed---"that as an old member of the Bar, he begged to convey the same sentiments as those expressed by Mr. Cochrane."

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Early in the week several purchases were made for the English Market at rather improved prices, and on the 24th Instant (the above intelligence from China having reached some parties on the previous Evening) Buyers were in the Market for that quarter. Each succeeding day Business appeared to increase and there are now scarcely any unsold Bales on the Green, many parcels having been bought without selection. Contracts have been affected for new Cotton, but the rates paid to-day, have not been reported to us. Generally they are said to be Rupees 5 at 10 per Candy above the following prices which are those paid before the present excitement in the Market commenced namely.

		Old.			New.
Broach inferior and seeding....	Rs.	95	good	Rs.	120
Oomrawutty good........	,,	96	——	,,	106
Dholera........	,,	92	——	,,	106
Komptah........ 91 at	,,	92	——	,,	105
Bharsee........	,,	91	——	,,	——
Kutch........	,,	95	——	,,	——
Mangalore & Sholapore........	,,	87	——	,,	——
Tinnevelly........	,,	108	——	,,	120

Our previous Numbers particularize the purchases in the intervening period of the month from 1st instant which aggregate about 6000 Candies,

OPIUM —Great as has been the activity of the Cotton Market, it has fallen short of the eagerness exhibited to purchase Opium, in which Article so many gambling transactions always occur in periods like the present. We understand that from Rupeese 750 at 760 per Chest have been paid by bona-fide purhasers, being an advance of no less than Rupees 70 at 80 per Chest on the prices recently ruling. The following is the Stock on hand.—viz.

Balance of last years importation.... Chests		6,667
Imported from the 25th May to the 23rd instant........	,,	14,280½
		20,947½
Exported for the same period........	,,	12,759½
Remaining........	,,	8188

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

INDIGO.—Is rather lower in price and some small Shipments have been made to Europe,

WOOL.—A few small parcels have been bought during the month at Rupees 125 at 195. None here of first quality.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

MOCHA COFFEE.—Appears to be in less enquiry, but there is supply of consequence, Rupees 43 per Cwt. is asked for garbled.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH.—Command high prices and are in fair demand.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

In China Produce generally little has been done during the last week. The Silk Market was beginning to wear a firmer aspect, until the China news arrived to which we have alluded above; and prices have now a tendency to decline.

SUGAR.—Our quotations are lower.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea has been in some enquiry, as well as Mace and Nutmegs but Holders require higher prices than Purchasers are inclined to give at present.

BETELNUT.—Continues rather scarce.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS —The extent of Business during the month has been below the usual average at this season of the year.

LONGCLOTHS.—The sales amount to about 10.000 pieces of Grey at Rupees 5¾ at 7 per piece, and 1000 pieces of Bleached at Rupees 7 at 8¾.

SHEETINGS.—2000 Pieces at Rupees 9½ at 10 per Piece of 55 at 60 yds. and of 36 at 45 Inches.

MADAPOLLAMS.—9000 Pieces at Rupees 2¾ at 3. 9 Annas per Piece.

GREY JACCONETS.—12000 Pieces at Rupees 1. 14. at 3 per Piece.

In Bleached Madapollams and Jacconets the transactions have been very limited.

MULL MUSLINS.—Have sold at from Rupees 3 at Rupees 4 9 annas for good, and Rupees 5½ for fine quality.

LAPPET.—At Rupees 2½ at 3¾. Lappet Spots 2¾ at 4½ per Piece.

BOOK MUSLINS.—At Rupees 1. 7 Annas to Rupees 2 14. 10 per Piece.

PRINTED COTTONOS.—To Color Turban Chintz at Rupees 4½, and Neutral Sets Rupees 5½ per Piece, but of most description the market is overstocked.

TURKEY RED GOODS.—For a few French Prints Rupees 15. per Piece is said to have been offered and refused.—Other Chintzes have sold at Rupees 13 and 12 per Piece.—Twils Rupees 13. 6 Annas per Piece. Plain Cloth Rupees 11 at 12 per Piece.

METALS.—70 Tons Sheet and Sheathing Copper have produced Rupees 61. at Rupees 61½ per Cwt. and 10 Tons Tile at Rupees 54¾. Of Pig Lead 15 Tons have sold at Rupees 10. 10 Annas there have also been sales of Bar Iron at Rupees 35 per Candy. and Swedish Iron at Rupees 59¾ per Candy.

IN SWEDISH STEEL.—We have heard of no transaction.

RED LEAD.—Is heavy of sale at Rupees 11½ per Cwt. and Quicksilver at Rupees 75.

COCHINEAL.—Further arrivals have depressed the price of silver to Rupees 2. 10 Annas.

SAFFRON.—No transactions reported and price nominal at our quotations.

BRANDY AND GENEVA.—Market completely overstocked.

BEER.—A small parcel has been sold for arrival at Rupees 70 per hhd.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money has been excessively scarce in the Bazaar but the recent large sales of Cotton and Opium will tend to relieve many of the Dealers.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No recent transaction of magnitude is reported to us.

BILLS ON BOMBAY.—A few have been negotiated at sight at ¾ per cent Discount., and 60 days Bills at 2 Discount.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Shares are nominally at 30 Premium.

BANK OF ASIA.—The shares allotted to Bombay have been apportioned, and a request is to be transmitted home for a further quantity. The applications are said to have amounted to 4000 shares, many of the parties being induced to apply, it is supposed, under the impression that they will soon be saleable at a Premium.

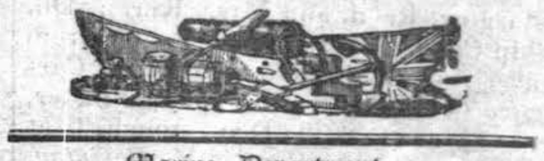
BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The transactions reported are very considerable this month, and the Exchange appears to have fluctuated materially, owing principally to different circumstances under which Bills were negotiated. The rates as far as we can ascertain have varied for 6 months Sight.

Bills from........ 2s. | 0¼d. at 2s. | 1d.
And for longer dated Bills.. 2s. | 1¼d. at 2s. | 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Engagements have been made to London at £4. 5. and to Liverpool at £4. 10.

TO CHINA.—The price is nominally Rupees 26 at 28 this afternoon, but no transactions are reported. A few days past Rupees 23. was paid for small lot.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, this day Monday the 1st of March.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26th, Barque Chieftain, H. Payne, from Liverpool 10th Oct.

Do. 26th, Barque Wave, W. J. Scollay, Master, from Liverpool 3d Sept. *Passengers*.—Revd. James Glasgow, Revd. Alex. Kerr, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Kerr.

Do. 26th, Ship Cursetjee Cawasjee, John Campbell, Master, from Macao 28th Dec. *Passengers*.—L Z. De Silva Esq. John Mackenzie, Esq. Hormusjee Byramjee Esq. Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Esq. Essoobhoy Fazrabhoy, and 4 Natives.

Do. 28th, Ship Lancaster, J. Jefferson, Master, from Liverpool 15th and Madeira 3d Oct. *Passengers*—Mr. E. Younghusband and Capt. Jones.

Do. 28th, H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Commanding, from Kurrachee 24th Feb. *Passengers*.—Major Stack, 3rd L. C. Ensigns McCullock, Walker, and Robertson, 5th N. I., 200 Seapoys, 18 Havildars and Naigues of the 15th N. I. 8 Public Followers, 7 Officer s Servants, 2 Subedars, 1 Serjeant Major's Wife, Colonel Marshall, Qr. Mr. Burnes, Dr. and Mrs. Cahill, Dr. Hadley, 1 European and 1 Native Women, W. Davinish, Carpenter, W. Baker, Engineer, Mr. Mitford.

SAILED.

Feb. 25th, American Ship Morrison, H. Benson, Master, to China.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
BRIG.	Victoria.
Palinurus.	Zenobia.
	Hugh Lindsay.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.
Hugh Walker.
Shakespeare.
Thomas Coutts.
Sir Edward Paget,
Urania.
Earl of Balcarras.
Reliance.

British Merchant.
Hope.
[illegible] Taylor.
Champion.
Chieftain.
Wave.
Lancaster.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.
Pittamber Savoy,
Caroline.
Colonel Newal.
Essavie.
Maria.
Ruby.
Fanny.
Hydroose.
Alexander Robertson
Ruparell.
Hamoody.
Nassry (Imaum of Muscat
Caroline (Do.)
Sophia.
Cady Grant.

Rattler.
Corsair.
Mary Gordon.
Hindostan.
Bombay Castle.
Arab.
Droogan.
Roopaulay.
Yatch Prince Rigent.
Asia.
Amoody.
Dawlut Savoy.
Agnes.
Wild Irish Girl.
Malik-ool-Bahr.
Cursetjee Cawasjee.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.

ARAB.

Harsingar.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.
Shaween Shaw.
Fezrabany..

PORTUGUESE.

Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Barque Marquis of Hastings.
Brig Simplicia.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25th.—Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah,
do. 26th. Lieut. H. Creed, Artillery.

do. 27th. Lieut Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27th.—Lieut. Col. W. Spiller, 26th Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Capt Keith Young, Bengal 5th Regt.
do. do. Ensign James J. Jameson, 24th Regt., to Poonah.
March. 1st.—Lieut. J. Stewart, 49th Regt. N. I., to England.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon J. Keller, M. Service, to England.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, March 1, 1841

ARRIVED Feb. 26, Ship *Wave*, W. J. Scollay, Master, from Liverpool 3rd Sept.—*Passengers* : Revd. and Mrs. Glasgow, Revd. and Mrs. Kerr ; Do. Ship *Chieftain*, H. Payne, Master, from Liverpool 10th Oct. ; Do. Ship *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, J. Campbell, Master, from Macao 28th Dec , touched at Singapore, spoke the *Sir H. Compton*, off Cochin 13th Feb.—*Passengers* : L. F. De Silva, Captain Mackenzie, 3 Parsees and 4 Servants ; Feb. 2⁸, Ship *Lancaster*, J. Jefferson, Master, from Liverpool 15th and Madeira 30th Oct. —*Passengers* : Mr. E. Youngbusband and Captain Jones ; Do. H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. H. H Hewitt, Commanding from Kurrachee 24th Feb.—*Passengers* : Major Stack, 3rd L. C., Ensigns McCullock, Walker and Robertson, 5th N. I., 200 Seapoys, 18 Havildars and Naigues, of the 5th N. I., 8 Public Followers, 7 Officer's Servants, 2 Subedars, 1 Serjeant Major's Wife,—Colonel Marshall, Qr. Mr. Burnes, Dr. and Mrs. Cahill, Dr. Hadley, 1 European and 1 Native Women, W. Davinish, Carpenter ; W. Baker, Engineer, Mr. Mitford.

The following is a list of the Passengers which proceed by the *Victoria* Steamer, Capt. Ormsby, this day for Suez.

The Hon'ble James and Mrs. Farish, and Miss Farish.
Sir John and Lady Awdry and Child.
Mr. and Mrs. Frere and 2 Children.
Doctor and Mrs. Henderson.
Mr. Thos. McMicking.
Lewis Grant Esq.
Mr. Raynsford and 2 Children.
Baron Constant de Rebegue.
James Kellie Esqr. Assist, Sur. M. Est.
R. K. Dick Esq. Beng. C. S.
Manockjee Cursetjee Esqr.
David Kennedy Esqr.
Mr. R. Talbot.
Thos. Fox Esqr.
C. R. Baines Esq. M. C. S.
C. R. Buller Esqr.
William Wallace Esqr.
Colonel Wallace.
Lieut. Kemp.
Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby
Capt. Houston.
Lieut. Dickenson, Royal Fuzileers.
Lieut. Simmons.
Lieut. Holdsworth.
Doctor P. Baddely.
Sir W. McGregor Bart.
Lieut. Strachan H. M. 39th Regt.
Lieut. Henry Creed.
Mr. Alex, Cowen.
Lieut. A. H. Gordon, I. N.
Mrs. Bonney and Child

LATEST DATES OF INTELLIGENCE FORWARDED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Bombay	1st March.
Calcutta	18th February.
Delhi	17th do.
Agra	18th do.
Madras	20th do.
Ceylon	11th do.
Pinang	10th January.
Singapore	3rd February.
China	23rd January.

WE have received a letter from Kurrachee dated 24th Instant, which gives us the following items of News. "It is reported that a Persian Army is marching on Herat and Shah Kamran has sent a friendly deputation to meet it. Major Rawlinson has intercepted letters at Kandahar from our friendly *Ally* Shah Shoojah, to the Chiefs of the Murree Tribe, and others on the Hills, requesting them to detain our Troops below the pass as long as possible. This it is supposed will in some measure stay the probable return of some of the Corps to Kurrachee en route to India. The 5th Regiment left Sukkur on the 10th on their way down here. The 1st Troop Horse Artillery are said to be marching to Shikapoor, but it is not at all improbable that the late News may stay them." However by a letter from Bhaug of the 11th February, we find that the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery were to leave for Kurrachee in a few days after completing the 4th Troop in Men, Horses and Guns, which is to remain with Major General Brooks.

If the report of the advance of a Persian Army be true there is an end of the tale of the conspiracy of Ally Shah, as the Shah of Persia could scarcely be so infatuated as to dream of waging an aggressive foreign War, when his Crown was threatened by an aspiring member of his own family. Our impression is that a Persian Army may be on the march to put down the rebels and report has turned its destination to Herat. The Persians are awful fabricators, and a tale is easily invented when a force is once afoot. If however a Persian Army does again attack Herat, we shall be greatly surprized if it will not catch a Tartar. Altogether we do not put much reliance in the report as it seems so contrary to reason and so improbable, if we are to believe contemporaneous accounts of the present state of Persia. With regard to the intercepted letters from Shah Shoojah to the Tribes, we can scarcely believe in such folly and ingratitude on his part. What end could he have to gain by a delay in the pacification of Scinde? He can have no single game to play as all the world knows that he is hated by his subjects and slighted by his Sirdars. Let the English Banners once cease to wave in the Breezes of Affghanistan, and Shah Soojah would soon follow them over the border to his old post at Loodiana, while we suspect the old Dost would soon be in the saddle again and give us a little more trouble to reduce him. If however such consummate folly should have been committed by Shah Shoojah, we can only suppose that prosperity has turned his head and that he will learn a lesson of gratitude when too late to profit thereby.

"Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat."

WE have received letters from Scinde to the 7th of February from which we make the following extracts. "We hear at this place that the 25th Regiment are to proceed to Khelat, at which the officers and men are much better pleased than with the prospect of spending the hot Months at Kotra or at Sukkur. We also believe that ere this Nusseer Khan has given himself up, as only a short time ago he summoned all the Chiefs but they declined attending him saying "*It was of no use fighting with the English*" so it is fair to infer that his career is over. He has gone so report says to Khelat to give himself up to Colonel Stacey of the Bengal Army, having no faith in Mr. Ross Bell whom he imagines deceived him before. Meer Bhoya Khan the Commander-in-Chief of the Zheree Tribe of Brahoes who was taken prisoner at the fight of the Pass of Kotra, has been sent by Mr. Ross Bell to the Tribes to make arrangements with them, and he passed through here on his way to Zheree a few days march up the Gundava Pass to day. He is a noble fellow and great trust is placed in him, and every one here thinks worthily so, he spoke very highly of Mr. Ross Bell's kindness to him on reaching Sukkur as a Prisoner. It appears he behaved very well at Khelat in poor Loveday's affair, and stuck to him to the very last. Great hopes are entertained from his mission to the Tribes.

Symptoms of breaking up the Scinde Field Force have shewn themselves, as the 5th Regiment N. I. a wing of H. M. 41st Regiment of Foot and some Artillery have been ordered to proceed down the Indus, the 5th N. I. go it is said to Sattarah. We hear from Sukkur that Brigadier England of H. M. 41st is much pleased with the Bombay Seapoys whom he prefers as Soldiers to the Madras Troops, some information also has reached Sukkur which led to the belief that a wing of H. M. 41st was likely to required for service in the Seikh Territories. This of course has put us all on the qui vive, as the advanced state of arrangements with the Tribes would allow of a portion of the large force under General Brooks now encamped near Baugh being employed in any direction the exigencies of the Service might require."

AN old friend "PADDY BISCUIT" at Belgaum has kindly favored us with an account of the taking of the Fort of Nepaunee. "Our Troops arrived on the 19th Instant and commenced the siege by an incessant fire of Shot and Shell from the Mortar Battery, driving the rebels inside the Fort and capturing the Guns &c. that they had left behind them in their flight. On the morning of the 20th, the rebels having refused to surrender, our Troops were ordered to advance and storm the Fort. There was a little sharp work in carrying the outposts, the Arabs fighting very bravely. The Garrison however evacuated the Fort at five o'clock, having twenty one killed and above forty wounded, twenty three of the latter are now in the Field Hospital. The loss on our side is as follows :

	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
Foot Artillery	0	1	Dangerously
H. M's. 4th Regiment	1	2	1 Dangerously, 2 Seriously.
18th Regt. N. I.	1	1	Severely.
26th Regt.	1	3	
Camp Followers	3	6	

Major Vivian and Lieut. Stevens were also both slightly wounded. The whole Detachment displayed throughout the greatest bravery, and deserve the highest praise. "The majority of the Force with the exception of a small detachment return to Belgaum in four or five days." The district round about has been said to be disaffected to the Hon'ble Company's rule, and we believe it is the case, and we only hope the lesson they have now got will quiet all the discontented Jaghiredars for some time to come.

WE congratulate our fellow Citizens upon the appearance of the draft of the act long desired "Act for Regulating Public conveyances in the Island of Bombay and Colaba and the Harbour of Bombay." We have said so much on this subject that we have been twitted by our contemporaries and jeered at for trying at a second labour of Hercules, but we are now content! Whether our continued outcry about the matter has been of any effect in bringing matters to an issue we know not, but still it has always had our most strenuous advocacy, and as in the case of the reform in the Markets of Bombay we have pushed the subject perhaps ad nauseam (as a contemporary said of us) so did we never cease to cry out against the extortion and insolence of Humauls, Buggy Wallahs, Boatmen, Coolies, et hoc genus omne. We trust that the Justices of the Peace will now settle the rates of hire to the satisfaction of all parties. A fair and honest remuneration should be given and the scales of fares and distances calculated on one unvarying rule. We trust also that the new act will have the effect of getting better sorts of Buggies and Horses on the Public Roads and better treatment to the poor Beasts. The same Government Gazette gives us the Draft of another act extending the power of the Magistrates of Police in certain cases and providing that persons changed with simple Larceny to the value of Twenty Rupees may be tried by the Court of Petty Sessions while the Penalties to be adjudged by the Court are confined to 12 Calendar Months imprisonment. We are of opinion that this act will effect much good in cleaning our gaols of rogues who are for small offences kept from Session to Session awaiting Trial and Sentence,—and we have not the slightest doubt that the operation of the act will have a great effect in stopping crime on a small scale, while the speedy punishment awaiting thereon will deter the petty thief from his depredations. While we are on the subject we may as well remark that the Trade of Pilfering seems to thrive in Bombay just now, and we think the Police Magistrates would do well to give their functionaries a hint to keep their eyes open, we speak feelingly, as we lost a watch off our own Editorial Table only a few days ago in the middle of the day.

WE have copied an account from the *Times* of the address of Mr. Cochrane to Sir J. W. Awdry on the last occasion of his presiding in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and only regret that we were not present to have heard the learned Gentleman's speech and the answer of the Chief Justice, but we had understood that Saturday was the day on which the Chief Justice, was to receive the address of the Bar and therefore abstained from attending. Sir John Awdry has been on the Bench a longer time than most Indian Judges, he arrived here 10 years ago and has commanded the respect of Society by his exertions in the cause of Educational improvement and every public measure of utility. We believe that he is much liked by the Bar of Bombay, to whom we have heard he ever shewed the greatest politeness and urbanity. Of his public conduct we hear *well*, while his private virtues and estimable retiring qualities have gained the friendship of the wise, good and virtuous. In common with many others we wish him and his amiable Family a pleasant and prosperous voyage to their Native Land.

OUR contemporary of the *Times* who wishes to be all wise, as well as all powerful, having been particularly twitted with a bit of erronious information by the Bengal *Hurkaru*, turns round upon the *Courier* and ourselves for having led him astray. But why did this great *Times* whose *admirable arrangements and extensive correspondence* are continually dinned in the ears of the Public by Puffs collateral, Puffs collusive, and Puffs direct, why did this omniscient Journal trust to his poor deluded Brethren He acknowledges that before he extracted our article of the 25th of January that he made inquiries and found "*it had credibility*". *So had we good reason to believe* and *so we published it*. We had our information from an extract of a letter from a highly valued friend, and know that the current News of the day in Camp at Shikarpoor was the surrender of Nusseer Khan to Lieutenant Wallace. That letter stated distinctly *as we published in our issue of the* 25th of January, "that Nusseer Khan surrendered himself on the ELEVENTH OF JANUARY." Now we would ask what the *Times* means by saying "the *Gazette as usual* avoided giving dates for its statement." *Here is a date* the ELEVENTH OF JANUARY!!! We have been accused of not reading the columns of the *Times*, but we think it would be better if our Brother would open his editorial eyes and *read*, before he states that "the *Gazette* avoided giving dates for its statement." Our contemporary also talks about a nameless, dateless authority! Now we would ask him "Are you prepared to publish the names of all your correspondents?" We received our information on what we considered excellent authority, the writer was one above the suspicion of intention of deceit and there is no doubt that what he wrote was generally believed to be correct in Scinde itself. As for one "not placing faith in our own Correspondents" we always take leave when a piece of News is mere report, to sift it before we give it to the Public. In the matter in question many gentlemen in Bombay had received private letters to the same effect, and we maintain that on such evidence as we received, we were right to give the News to the Public, there was no wilful misrepresentation and no invention in the matter.

The *Times* even that mighty Leviathan of literature and intelligence, is obliged frequently to acknowledge that we do contrive to get hold of a bit of intelligence first, for instance on the 23rd of December, when we gave what he is forced to admit to have been "a full and correct account of the "Battle of Kotra on the 1st of December.' Every one is liable to be misled, but it would be more generous to stand by his own errors, instead of cabbaging from us and the *Courier* to mend his own sheets, and because he happens to find out he has got hold of a wrong bit of stuff, to turn round and try to villify the articles which served him for wear at the time. As far as we are concerned, we can only say to the Public that we published what we believed to be true, and of importance, and on what we considered excellent grounds, but although we should incur a few quips from our great Politico Commercial contemporary, we shall certainly not publish the names of our correspondents for his satisfaction whenever he asks for them, although if he wishes it we will have our *dates* put in large Type until he gets some Cephalic Snuff to clear his eyes, or a clean pair of glasses for his editorial Barnacles.

WE gave Captain Elliot's Circular to H. M. Subjects in China in an Extra on Saturday, and we have now had time to read and comment thereon, and we must confess we are not satisfied with the four stipulations, though even they are better perhaps than delay and never ending negotiations. We really pity Captain Elliot, as we are convinced from his unvarying conduct that the Whig Ministry have ordered him to procure Peace as the Quaker did his son money "*To get it honestly lad if thou canst, but get it*" such we believe to be poor Elliot's case. He has no volition and no choice in the matter. Any concession on the part of the Chinese was to be accepted, and the Tea Tables of the old Ladies of England were in no wise to be endangered. Besides there was the Exeter Hall, No Opium Clique" to satisfy and they were crying out on the sin of bloodshed, and the unlawfulness of forcing pernicious drugs on the Celestial People. Taking all things into consideration we must take the famous four stipulations as a man does his Wife for better for worse, and we might have got worse. We have got Territory, Trade, Six Millions of Dollars, and a little more respect from the Fokies. We will conclude with a short story which shews the use of making the best of matters "At a Provincial Theatre in a Melo Drama, a snow storm was to be represented. This is effected by tearning small pieces of white paper and throwing them down on the Stage from the Slips. In the most critical period of the Scene the Storm suddenly stopped, the Manager in a rage halloed to the Prompter "why don't you snow away" "Please Sir" says the Prompter, "all the white paper is done we have nothing left but brown." Well then said the manager "If you can't snow *white*, you must snow brown, so tear away."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

RANDOM SKETCHES BY LARRY O'FLANAGAN.

No. II.

MOUNG MINI WANG, OR THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

(*Continued from Friday's Gazette, Feb.* 19.)

The young lovers for they were now undisguisedly such, left to themselves, walked up and down the little platform, before Pong's dwelling. Little recked they of the future ; happy only in the existence of the present, they indulged in delicious fancies of approaching bliss, and in day dreams of a season of joyous delight! And who can blame them? Fancy is ever pleasing and attractive, she never cloys. Sister to Hope, FANCY lightens the burden of life, smoothens the path, and like her fairer relation, strews roses where all else would be thorns. We catch at her shadowy form, we build castles in the air with her help, we thread the mazes of futurity, we become *what we are not*, when the slightest turn of Fortune's wheel, the least rude shock, dispels her power, snatches her from us, and leaves in her room the dull and miserable wretch REALITY.

The hour of Tseching's departure drew nigh, three short days only had been spent in dreams of love, the next would see him bounding with flowing sail over the ocean spray, embarked in a dark and perilous enterprize. Love had its charms, but duty and ambition were paramount in the mind of the young man. Either he or the old man must go, an engagement had been entered into, and who so capable of fulfilling it as himself. Pong Wang was entering the vale of years and though possessed of indomitable courage, still in trying exigencies he was naturally inclined to show a degree of hesitation. The nature of the present undertaking would not for an instant admit of this latter failing. Hesitation would prove immediately fatal to the smuggler and his brave crew. The natural difficulties of smuggling had of late been fearfully heightened by the more than ordinary vigilance of the Chinese authorities. Few landings had been made, many lives been sacrificed to the offended laws of the empire, edict upon edict had been issued in rapid succession, and it appeared evident that the Chinese Government had at length bestirred itself and was resolved to root the evil out of the land. With these facts before him, could Tseching hesitate, could he allow Pong Wang to set out on an expedition from which he might never return? Could he see his beloved Moungmini Wang bereft of father and lover at the self same moment?

"One sacrifice is enough" said he to himself, "and if the fates are adverse, if I am doomed never to return from this voyage, her father will yet be left to protect her."

The mind of Tseching was of no ordinary stamp. His love for his mistress was the one absorbing passion of his soul, compared with which his personal comfort, his own individual safety, were but as dust in the balance. Pure and undefiled, his devotion partook more of the character of woman's love than that of man! *Her* comfort and safety were *his* life, and to ensure the one he would freely sacrifice the other, and was now about to risk it. How few there are in this world, whether lovers or husbands of whom thus much can be said! How many among the more favored sons of Europe, to whom it may justly be remarked, "the savage and the uncivilized man shame thee. Go and do thou likewise"!!

"And you leave me to-morrow Tseching," said the maiden sorrowfully "you leave your own Mini to embark in a hazardous enterprize as you yourself have told me, and from which you may never never return."

"I leave you dearest in good hands," said the youth, "a doating father is your protector, nor could I myself better discharge the pleasing duty of watching over your safety. As for the rest, my rise or my fall, my success or otherwise, are in the hands of Providence. What man can do, that will I do. And now Mini let us go seek your parents :—ere the waning of another moon, I hope to return to claim you love as my promised, my smiling happy bride. Dispel therefore the idle fears you now entertain, and do not repine at the will of Providence."

"Heaven pardon me my fault," said the Maiden resignedly ; "but" added she placing her hand affectionately though at the same time modestly in that of Tseching, and looking into his face, while the hot tears trickled rapidly down her own pale and lovely cheek. "I have heard it said, that 'coming events cast their shadows before.'* See you not " said she," you shadowy line on the verge of the distant horizon? I have watched it since the morning. You do not require to be told for you must be well aware, that that is a sure sign of an approaching gale. The Demon of Storms shews little mercy to those who are so wilfully blind as to disregard his warnings, so venturous

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* Anglicised.—L. O'F.

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and foolhardy as to tempt his power. He rides on the wings of the tempest,—he comes thundering on the gale,—the earth trembles at his approach, and will you rashly expose yourself to his fury! Stay—let me entreat you to wait but three or four days more."

"My life, it cannot be," said the young man in a voice tremulant with suppressed emotion.

"God's will be done," said the Maiden. "I had hoped however that you would have been inclined to listen to my entreaties, and delay your departure."

"It must not be" replied the youth more firmly. "Let us seek your parents."

That night brought little rest to the sorrowing maiden. Sleep, which with its balmy influence lethargizes our hopes and our fears, our joys and passions, steeping our senses in momentary forgetfulness and calming the little world within us, sleep was a stranger to her eyes. She marked each hour glide by with painful distinctness, and when at last the first gray tinge in the eastern sky betokened the approach of morn, she rose with a feeling of relief, yet deeply conscious that a day of misery, the first she had ever experienced, was about to break on her!

She found her mother already stirring and busied in preparations for the morning's repast. "Come my dear," said she, "I was wishing for your assistance;"—saying which she gave her various little things to do, more however with a view of diverting her mind. Moungmini Wang obeyed her mother almost mechanically, but it was evident her thoughts were far otherwise engaged. "Poor child, how pale she looks,—harrassed both in mind and body," murmured the mother to herself. "Well, well, I hope it may all turn out for the best. There is a Providence above us whose servants we are, and it is our duty to bow in implicit obedience to his will." With this consoling and at the same time moral reflection which was uttered loud enough for her daughter to hear, the old lady resumed her labours.

(To be continued.)

CHINA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS, FEB. 3.

On Monday evening last the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* anchored in the roads from Macao, having left that port on the 23rd ult, with despatches for the Government of Bengal, announcing the important intelligence of the settlement of the Chinese question—or at least, in the words of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, "the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself."

The *Circular* in which this is announced to British subjects in China, under the head of Captain ELLIOT, we republish below from the *Canton Press* of the 23rd Jany, together with the comments of that journal on the issue to which the long pending negociations have thus been brought; which we recommend to the attention of our readers.

At the present moment we will confine ourselves to stating that we consider the "preliminary arrangements," announced by Capt. ELLIOT as anything but satisfactory, or adapted to meet the expectations generally entertained of the final issue to these important negotiations.

On Tuesday the 26 h ult, as we have been informed, the British flag was to be hoisted at Hongkong, and a portion of the force to be disembarked, to take formal possession of the island in the name of Her Majesty. The troops were then to re-embark and to remain on board ship until proper quarters were provided for them on shore. Capt ELLIOT was to proceed in a few days in a steamer up the River to Second Bar; where he was to have an interview with the Imperial Commissioner KESHEN.

The following particulars regarding the loss of the *Kite* have at last transpired, from communications obtained from the captives at Whampoa. This vessel struck on a quicksand off the Coast during a squall and capsized immediately. Captain NOBLE and child were thrown into the sea and drowned, and Mrs. NOBLE was also washed overboard, but saved with great difficulty by Lieut. DOUGLAS of the R. N. How many survived does not appear, but Lieut. DOUGLAS and Mrs. NOBLE with several others, lascars and soldiers, got into one of the ship's boats, in which they were for the space of 4 days, and they had nearly succeeded in effecting a bargain with a Junk to convey them to Chusan, when they were pounced upon by the Mandarins and conveyed prisoners to Ningpo, where they were at first most inhumanly treated—Poor Mrs. NOBLE, like the rest, was thrust manacled into a cage, the only difference in her treatment being that her irons were lighter than those put on the men—This, by degrees, gave way to milder treatment, until they were all at last allowed apartments, bedding, &c. in their prison, and finally some further indulgences were granted, much contributing to their comfort.

We have also received an authentic account of the circumstances attending the Capture of Captain ANSTRUTHER, which differ in every particular from what has yet been published on the subject. It appears that this officer while out on a survey, accompanied only by an old and favourite native servant, was surrounded and attacked by a crowd of Chinese, whom, armed only with the spade his servant had brought with him, he manfully kept at bay, until, the numbers augmenting, and seeing his poor follower, whom he vainly endeavoured to rescue, inhumanly murdered, and all retreat precluded, he endeavoured to fight his way through the mass that encompassed him on every side, but was of course overpowered by numbers, and struck down, with some severe cuts on his head—from the effect of which he however very shortly recovered—Further particulars of this transaction we will be able to give in tomorrow's number—An order had gone up to Ningpo from the imperial commissioner directing the immediate release of all the prisoners detained here.

Some disappointment has been experienced at the *Enterprise* bringing no letter or Papers for this place—but we understand information was duly and timely given of her intended departure, on the evening of the 23rd, and the omission, from what we learn, appears to have originated in a belief that she would not sail until the following morning.

(From the Canton Press, 23rd Jany. 1841.)

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th Jany, 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself involving the following conditions:

1. The cession of the Island and Harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and Duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the Trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of Six Millions of Dollars, One Million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the Countries upon an equal footing.

4 The Trade of the Port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

Details remain matter of negotiation.

The Plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that Her Majesty's Government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British Ships and Merchants and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British Flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of Foreign powers that may resort to Her Majesty's Possession.

Pending Her Majesty's further pleasure there will be no Port or other charges to the British Government.

The Plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queen's subjects:—Indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people and becoming deference for the institutions and Government of the Country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

The Plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the Commander of the Expedition to China; and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance, which has distinguished the officers and Forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured the British Community will sympathize cordially with him in their sentiments of lasting respect for His Excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

He cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary China.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the Commercial Community that he will use his best effort with Her Majesty's Government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for indemnity.

And, mindful of the interest of parties in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the Right Honorable the Governor General of India to second these purposes as far as may seem just to his Lordship.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

At length, as will be seen from the above Circular addressed by H. M. Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China, the so long pending negotiations have come to a head, and *preliminary* arrangements involving certain conditions, as the basis, we suppose, of the treaty to be entered into between the two countries have been concluded. We are informed that "details remain matter of negociation" and before the nature of these becomes known we must be content with offering our remarks upon the above public document alone, and we assure our readers that no desire on our part of finding fault where none exists, but a conviction that British interest have been lightly sacrificed upon insufficient considerations, shall prompt the observations we are about to offer.

In order to do this it will be well to recall to mind the circumstances which rendered it necessary that Great Britain should send a splendid armament to the shores of this Empire, that its government might be made aware that it could no longer be allowed with impunity to trample under foot the rights of other nations. Upon the plea that some British merchants had acted contrary to the fiscal regulations of the country, not only they, but all British and Foreigners residing in Canton were detained prisoners during more than six weeks; under threats of being starved, and of personal violence, they were despoiled of properly costing 10 Millions of dollars or more. H. M. Representative, now had offered his mediation, was likewise imprisoned, and threatened with "the last degree of of severity, as he informed H. M. subjects"; all ships were detained at Whampoa at heavy demurrage, and permission for both persons and ships to depart was only given after all the Opium of which the English had been possessed, was given up to the Superintendent, & by him to the Chinese Government, under a pledge from the former to its owners that they should be repaid for it by the British Government. After this the English merchants trusting to the energy and protection of their government for redress, retired to Macao, but the rancour of the Chinese followed them even there, and they were obliged to take refuge on board their ships. The most inflammatory proclamation, against the English were published they were not to be allowed to land for water, the springs were poisoned; all Chinese were invited to kill Englishmen wherever they were found, and an unarmed passage boat was attacked by mandarins, and its crew and passengers inhumanly butchered and mutilated.

These were the principal offences committed by the Chinese for which full reparation was to be obtained, and to secure which an armament sufficient to strike terror into the most remote inhabitants of this land, was sent; this arrived here exactly seven months ago—it is not now our object to repeat what during all that time it did or did not do; our business is with the result it has produced in the hands of H. M. Plenipotentiary, a result which falls so far short of the expectations entertained by all, that should be inclined to doubt its reality, did not the document heading these remarks stare us in the face.

The conditions obtained by H. M Plenipotentiary are four, and we shall consider them seriatim: "1st, The cession of the Island of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade was conducted at Whampoa."

We consider that for an *independent* British settlement no situation can possibly be more favorably chosen than that of Hongkong. The island itself is of little extent, we are told about 15 miles in circumference, but it forms with the neighbouring lands one of the finest ports existing, where any number of ships, and of any size may safely anchor in the worst of weathers, and the settlement of Hongkong would, we doubt not, in a very short time become a place of very considerable trade, were its possession by the British not clogged with the condition that the same duties as at Whampoa are to be paid there, which, in our estimation, destroys at once all the benefit that might be expected to trade there, and will in fact reduce the British settlement of Hongkong to nothing more than a military station, and make it possibly the resort of the families of foreign merchants transacting business at Canton, although even this is doubtful, as they may continue to prefer Macao. The same charges and duties being paid at Hongkong as at Whampoa, it follows as a matter of necessity that the trade will remain where for centuries it has been established, and not seek a new location where it is under the same disadvantages, whithout its being afforded the same facilities it now finds in a populous commercial City, long the centre of the commerce of the Empire, and under the same charge infinitely better situated than a port on an out-of-the-way island can ever be. Had Hongkong come unconditionally into the possession of the English, we should have thought it a valuable possession, acquired at whatever price; now according to the reading we give to the Plenipotentiary's Circular its value is little or none.

"2nd. An indemnity to the British Government of six Millions of Dollars, one Million payable at once and the remainder in equal instalments ending in 1846."

As above stated, the cost of the Opium alone, extorted by the Chinese, exceeded ten millions, and other losses suffered by British subjects, not calculating interest even for the two years already elapsed, such as demurrage of ships unjustly detained, property left in Canton, &c. &c, may swell the amount justly due to 12 millions, and, if the expenses of the present expedition are added, to at least 15 millions. For these the Chinese are to pay *in toto* 6 millions, in annual instalments of one million each, which million at the less than usual rate of 8 per cent is not quite equal to the annual interest for the whole claim, of which capital and interest alike are lost at the expiration of six years. But even without reference to the inadequacy of the sum, we may ask, how will the Chinese raise it? Will it not be levied in the shape of a new duty upon foreign commerce, and will it not therefore be the British chiefly who will be at the expense of this payment. A tael or two on Tea will soon raise the required sum, and consumers in England will drink dearer Tea; or if the duty for payment of the indemnity be raised on imports, their increased price will curtail the consumption of British manufactures. That, however, Captain Elliot consented to receive this small amount of indemnity, although we may regret it, does not surprize us, after his despatch dated Tungkoo 28th November, 1839, in which he endeavoured to injure the interests of the holders of his Opium-scrip, with the home government, representing them as not entitled to too much consideration, and the small sum per chest which they may now possibly get out of this indemnity, will accordingly to his reasoning be clear gain to persons who, without his interference in March 1839, would have suffered a loss of two to three hundred per cent upon their Opium ventures!!

"3rd. Direct as the intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing."

Nothing less could have been expected, after the Chinese had felt from experience that they had no force whatever to oppose to the British invasion; besides in the blue book, we are informed that Capt. Elliot had already long before this gained this point.

"4th The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement."

Yes, we suppose, that 10 days from this date, (this being Chinese New Year's day) we shall see all the British merchants return to Canton, there to transact their business as before; in fact Canton will again be, as it always has been, the Emporium of the Chinese trade, and although, there, British merchants may be insulted, their property taken from them, and their liberty endangered, we think that they will prefer running these risks for the facilities trade enjoys there, to going to a new settlement equally burdened with imposts, and which therefore offers no advantages commensurate with the inconvenience and expense caused to commerce on leaving its old accustomed channels.

Thus far what occurs to as on these four conditions separately, which, taken altogether, seem to restore matter to about the same state in which they were before our imprisonment, for unless the details, at present matters of negotiation be explained, and these be more favorable than Captain Elliot's Circular enables us to expect, the making Hongkong an English settlement seems to hold out very slight advantage to the British trading community, who will probably not avail themselves of it, except perhaps for the carrying on of unlawful business: the port of Canton is to be opened, and trade will there of course be resumed; British merchants will be obliged again to trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Chinese. But, under what guarantees? On this all important subject the Circular is silent—will they, after they shall again be in the power of the Chinese not be made responsible for former transgression of Chinese custom house regulations? What has become of the bonds? Are they still insisted on, have the Imperial laws been changed in favor of the British? What has been done with regard to the dividends of bankrupt hong-merchants, some of which have been overdue some time? Has, in fact anything been stipulated to remove the many laws for the degradation of foreigners visiting China? Is the hong-system to continue unaltered? Is the British merchant still to be obliged to confide his property into the hands of men notoriously insolvent? These are some of the questions the solution of which we should wish to see, and which it is to be hoped form part of the still pending negotiations.

We had reason to hope that the Chinese would be obliged to open if not several at least one of their ports to the northward, a hope we conceive, by no means extravagant when already a very favorable position had been occupied by British arms, commanding the most important of Chinese rivers, the Yangtse-Keang—the Circular says not a word on the subject, and its omission in a proof that no such stipulation has been made. No, on the contrary, Chusan is to be immediately evacuated and restored to the Chinese, as Chuenpee already has been on Thursday last, when the English flag was lowered, and the Chinese again hoisted. As a consideration for the cession of these conquests, which, held by the English, would from their commanding positions been well worth something better, the Island of Hongkong has come into conditional possession of the English, and this is all the advantage gained by the sending of the Expedition, for we consider the payment of the six millions, when no less than at least twice that sum ought to have been expected, as a most shameful compromise, and a heartless abandonment of the interests of a community which the Plenipotentiary was sent to cherish.

But people will object, these terms perhaps are so little favorable, because no others could be got; perhaps the Chinese opposed equal forces to your armament, and you were unable to back your argument by force—if these were so we should not quarrel with a compromise dictated by necessity: but the contrary was the case—Chusan had been taken without resistance, and kept possession of without any attempt being made by the Chinese to recapture it: the Chinese notoriously have no sea force to deserve that name, and from the backwardness of their troops to face the British at Chusan, we arrive at the conclusion that their land forces in a war with a European nation are equally unavailable. Chuenpee and Ty-cock-two were taken with great slaughter to the Chinese, who were so surrounded in the former fort that they could not run away—immediately on this being witnessed from the other Bogue forts, the garrisons prepared themselves to evacuate them, and in fact, when on the 8th the ships of war approached the fortress, the garrison was seen leaving it as fast as possible. Here was another proof, that the Chinese have not the means of opposing force to force, but the Plenipotentiary, who might have possessed himself at that time of the forts without almost firing a gun, was afraid of losing the Imperial favour by going too far, and stopping the British arms in their career of success, was the first to recommence negotiations, on the plea we hear that Keshen, the two small forts only being taken, might gloss this over, but it the principal forts had fallen into the hands of the English, even Chinese diplomatists would not be able to hide the truth from the Emperor, who, enraged at the presumption of the barbarians, would then refuse all peaceable accommodation. We need not point out the fallacy of such argument, or the singular bias in favor of underhand dealing, if the forts of Anunghoy were really spared for such reasons; yet, it is difficult to find others. as far as physical force, then, was concerned in obtaining an arrangement of existing difficulties, this was so clearly in favor of the English that not a doubt can exist on the subject, and there being no necessity for being too yielding, all just demands ought to have been strictly enforced. If in private life I injure my neighbour to the extent of £100, the law gives him redress for the full amount of the injury, and I must pay it, and costs besides, and if I have not the means to pay, my creditor may consign my body to a prison. In public life, or in transactions, between nations, the law would stand exactly as between my neighbour and me, and what considerations therefore may have prevailed on H. M. Plenipotentiary to accept from China so much less than was in justice due, we are at a loss to guess at. Suppose that the Chinese have not money enough to pay for the Opium destroyed they are rich in lands—but the conditional possession of Hongkong, will by no one we presume be valued at about 9 millions of dollars or more, the payment of which Captain Elliot has remitted. If lands or possessions were not wanted, favorable conditions for the trade of British subjects might have been obtained; on this point the Circular is silent, except it be the "direct official intercourse upon an equal footing": this, we fear even those "fondest of chops" will not value at the sum named: if, indeed ports to the northward had been opened, or if instead of the oppressive hong-monopoly, free permission had been given to trade where and with whom we liked; if a promise of lowering the duties had been obtained; if respectful and decent treatment to foreigners had been secured, then perhaps we might think that the Chinese had paid in kind for the debts they may have incurred as it is, there remains a large balance unaccounted for—the assets for which have disappeared during the negotiations, and it is but a poor consolation to know that the Plenipotentiary may by his country be held accountable for them. These are the observations which naturally suggest themselves to us on consideration of the money-interests of the question; for the insults offered to H. M. Superintendent and to British merchants, and through them to the nation, no atonement whatever has been made, nor seems to have been demanded. We are told in the circular to forget and forgive—the latter we recommend as the exercise of a Christian virtue—the former, to him who can.

RELEASE OF THE FRENCH MISSIONARY.

On Tuesday evening arrived in Macao, Mr. Tallandier, a French Missionary, who having been apprehended in the country, had been kept a prisoner in Canton during nearly three months. Mr. Tallandier owes his liberation to Captain Elliot's intercession without which, it is probable, he would have remained much longer; he was taken before Keshen, previous to his departure for the Bogue and graciously dismissed by that eminent person.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FORCE FROM THE BOGUE.

Last night H. E. Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, arrived in the Roads, accompanied by several ships of war and steamers. The English colors were removed from, and Chinese planted in their stead, on Chuenpee. On Thursday last the ships of war have, we learn, all left the Bogue and a part of them will proceed to Hongkong immediately to take possession of that island, in the name of Her Majesty.

The division against the forts of Ty-cock-tow-was not as reported in our last, commanded by Captain Smith of the *Druid*, but by Captain Scott of the *Samarang*, an officer of which ship was the first to land and enter the fort.

The following, taken from the *Register*, we had in type, when another translation of apparently the same document reached us, the original of which was placarded in the streets of Macao yesterday. No mention is therein made of the cession of Hong Kong:—

(From the Canton Register, Jany. 19.)

We have just received and translated the following order from Keshen to the *Keunmingfoe* of Macao—which is a rider to the British Plenipotentiary's Circular, and confirms the good and greatful news contained in that document.

"KESHEN, a great minister of state, and imperial high commissioner, of the second order of hereditary nobility, and acting Governor of the two Kwang Provinces writes this despatch for the full information of the *Tungche*—or *Keunminfoo* of Macao.

"The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored *Tinghae* and *Shakee*: invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) favour.

"At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former order for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said *Tangche*, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch."

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Wellesly, January 8th, 1841.

The Commander in Chief has to express his admiration at the gallant conduct of the whole force during the affair of yesterday, and requests that the Captains and Commanders of the squadron, and the Commanders of the Steam Vessels, the Officers, Seamen and Marines will receive his best thanks.

To Major Pratt commanding the Force, Major JOHNSON 26th Regiment, Captain KNOLLES of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant SIMPSON of the *Wellesly* and WILSON of the *Bleheim* (employed on shore) Captain ELLIS Royal Marines, Captain DUFF 37th Regiment, M. N. I., and Capt. BOULTON Bengal Volunteers, together with the Officers non Commissioned officers, and Privates, his best thanks are also due.

The Commander-in-Chief wishes to mark in an especial manner, the conduct of the whole of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Force in abstaining from the least excess or irregularity, a circumstance alike honorable to them selves, and beneficial to the character and interests of their country.

(Signed) J. GORDON BREMER,
Commander-in Chief.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commissioned Officers of H. M. Ships and Vessels, and the H. Co's. Steamers and the Military Officers employed at the Capture of Chuenpee, the respective Ship's Companies and the Officers, Commanding Officers, and Private of Marine and Land Forces.

PENANG.

THE SHIP SUSAN.—We understand that this vessel which sailed hence for China on the 17th ultimo, was compelled from stress of weather, after quitting Singapore, to put back in a leaky state, and that in all probability she will he condemned —*Gazette Jan.* 16.

"THE WHALER PILOT OF LONDON.—We have been most kindly favored by an officer of H. M. sloop *Cruizer* with the following particulars of the cutting off of this barque by the natives of "Ho Ho," a bay or harbour in Comarta, one of the Nicobar Islands on the 23rd, and of her recovery by the *Cruizer* on the 31st ultimo. On the 29th of December, at sea in Lat. 8,38 N. Long. 89,54 E. the *Cruizer* fell in with a whale boat and picked up the following ten persons forming part of the crew of the *Pilot* of London, George Wheeler, Master, and Thomas Ward of London, Owner.—viz.; James Clarke 3rd Mate, J. W. Blackwell, Surgeon, W. Burt, Alexander Morrison and James Morgan, Boat-steerers, John Penley, Seaman, Adam Sutherland, Carpenter, Wm. Hardy Carpenter's Mate, and John Martin and Wm. Sexton, Boys.

The *Pilot* left London in January, 1840, with a crew of thirty-three persons and was armed with four guns, besides muskets, cutlasses, &c., in addition to which she had several muskets for sale to the natives at the different ports she intended to visit. She sailed from Coupang on the Island of Timor in July last and anchored in Nankowry harbour (Nicobar Islands) on the 22nd December about a cable's length off shore for the purpose of refitting and obtaining refreshments, the crew having the scurvy. Shortly after anchoring, the 3rd Mate, Mr. Clark, landed in company with the 2nd Mate at a village near the ship and remained on shore about an hour, when they were received on the most friendly terms by the natives. Several canoes visited the ship during the evening and many natives went on board and left of their own accord. The following day the crew were employed in refitting and watering the ship. The Captain left her with two boys and traded for a few eatables. Numerous canoes came off to the vessel throughout the day; some occasionally leaving her, but returned with a greater number of men, bringing fowls, &c., but not arms; and from Horsburgh's account of the friendly disposition of these people, nothing hostile was entertained. A large portion of the natives was observed to be painted red which was not the case the evening before; and many of them spoke broken English. No measures were adopted to prevent their coming on board from the impression that they were friendly disposed. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Clark with the 2d mate, (Snowden,) the Surgeon and nine of the crew went on shore with the Captain's permission on the understanding that they were all to return by six o'clock.

Shortly before landing they observed another of the boats leave the ship, for a different village, but it was uncertain whether the Captain or Chief mate was in her with them. When Mr. Clark and his party left the ship, about 40 to 50 natives were on board. Half an hour after landing they thought the natives about them appeared in an unsettled state and were arming themselves, while his party had no weapons whatever. Through a man named Robinson belonging to the ship who spoke the Malayan language, the natives were asked "what they were about or going to do," when they replied "they did not know." Almost immediately afterwards, a yell was heard issuing from the ship and the natives instantly attacked Mr. Clark's party on all sides, from trees, &c. The 2d mate was killed at the very first onset by a spear through the body, and as he fell, a native pinned him to the ground with another. Robinson was expostulating with them, when he was speared and killed in the same manner. Mr. Clark at this time received a spear through his body and a man named Burt was wounded by a similar weapon. Mr. Clark however with the rest of the crew succeeded in regaining their boat and shoved off for the ship, assailed on all sides by spears: but when they got pretty close to her, they discovered her in possession of the natives, who appeared in all directions armed with ship's whale spears, lances, cutting spades &c. All this had taken place within an hour from their leaving the ship. Finding that the natives assembled in great numbers with every warlike intention and that totally unarmed as they were, all attempts to regain possession of the ship must prove fruitless, Mr. Clark, at the earnest entreaties of the crew then with him, pulled out of the harbour to sea to save their lives; and although pursued until dark by three or four canoes (one or two pulling sixteen paddles of a side) they succeeded in getting away, and on the following morning 24th pulled into an Island about 30 miles off (Chowry) the one they left the night previous, for some cocoanuts, but did not land, although the natives encouraged them to do so. (They obtained about 26 cocoanuts for few knives; but observing two canoes pulling towards them, they immediately put to sea again. After pulling about, suffering severely from hunger and thirst (having existed upon three cocoanuts daily with a tea spoon full or two of water which they occasionally saved during the night and the milk of the nuts) they discovered a sail about half an hour after day light of the 29th December, for which they immediately steered, and at half past 8 o'clock were received on board of H. M. S. *Cruizer*.

It appears from the statement of Mr. Blackwell the Surgeon, who accompanied the Captain on shore on the 23rd, that no act of offence whatever was given to the natives for the atrocities they subsequently committed, on the contrary what was procured from them, which was very trifling, was settled for in the most honorable and amicable manner.

The *Cruizer* arrived on the 31st December in what was supposed to be Nancowry harbour, but which upon getting inside was found to be the bay of Ho, Ho, about a mile from it to the northward. Previously to anchoring, the pinnace and cutter were dispatched armed, to attack a village, but the natives had all fled into the jungle before they reached it. The *Pilot* was found at anchor with her masts and yards and standing rigging only. All the sails were unbent and the whole of the running rigging unroy and taken away. Every particle of iron and iron work that could be got at had been removed and cut out, and all the copper on the taffrail, capstan head and other parts in the ship and that outside from stem to stern and also from the rudder to the depth of four sheets of a side, being as deep as they could get down was stripped and carried off. The main deck exhibited a heterogeneous mass knocking about here and there of various articles of provisions, empty casks, broken bottles, pieces of rope, broken staves, &c. &c. In her hold she was completely turned topsy turvy; 36 beef and pork tierces were found emptied by a square hole being cut in the bilge large enough to take out the contents. There were also several vinegar, oil, beer, flour and other casks cut into, to ascertain what they contained. Indeed a more wanton destruction of property in so short a space of time by a set of savages never, it might be said, occurred before. On clearing away the ship during the day, marks of blood were discovered on the upper deck on the starboard side, prints of the head and legs of some individual who had met his fate there were clearly visible, and the blood from the seams on pressing, oozed out perfectly clear. There was also blood before the bitts on the larboard side forward, and on the main deck close to where the Captain's state room door had stood.

On the night after the *Cruizer* anchored, her boats rowed guard around the Lagoon, but there was nothing stirring and all was perfectly quiet. On the 1st January the boats proceeded to different villages or clusters of huts, all of which were deserted but every one filled more or less with plunder from this ill-fated ship, and there was not a single house but what contained some portion of her cargo, boatloads of which were recovered and brought off; coils of new rope, pieces of new sails and three of her guns were found; as were three of her whale boats including the one of which quitted the ship on the evening of the 23d shortly after the survivors, leaving no doubt as to their having been all massacred when they got ashore. Immense quantities of iron hoop, harpoons, lances, whale-lances, wearing apparel, compasses, casks of spirits, and indeed stores of every description too numerous to mention, were also found in every place. The villages afterwards were all burned to the ground, and this day four of them were set on fire.—Until the 4th January, the boats of the *Cruizer* were daily detached on similar expeditions to other villages in the vicinity, and destroyed them after bringing away what was found belonging to the *Pilot*. In the mean time, a strong working party of every artificer the *Cruizer* could muster was employed getting the ship ready with such of her materials as had been collected together, and on the 5th the *Cruizer* left the Nicobars with her in company for the Straits.

While at Ho Ho bay, the *Cruizer* destroyed twele of the villages there and its vicinity, the whole of which were found deserted without a human being to be seen, all having fled far into the jungles, or to the adjacent Island of Katchall as many canoes were seen pulling in that direction on the first arrival of the *Cruizer*. In some of the houses marine stores were found which did not belong to the *Pilot* such as French glazed hats, parts of books, &c.; leaving no doubt that this is not the first vessel that has been cut off in this manner.

In the *Cruizer's* way out from the Island, captain Gifford with the boats visited the proper Nankowry harbour; but every village was completely deserted and the houses emptied, so that the impression was that the natives there must have been alike implicated.—It was fortunate for them indeed that the *Cruizer* was employed upon the urgent service she is now engaged in, having the new military commander in chief (General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B.) of the China expedition on board; otherwise captain Gifford would in all probability have remained some time at the Nicobars and most likely succeeded in recovering many of the *Pilots'* stores and getting hold of a few of the natives.

We understand that the *Pilot* has passed this Island no her way to Singapore in charge of the second lieutenant and a party of men from the *Cruizer*, and that the value of her hull, appurtenances and cargo have been estimated at between five and six thousand pounds sterling.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The importations from Singapore this week, are scarcely worth noticing;—and the only sale that has been reported is 20 corges Grey Cloth at Sp. dlrs. 70 per corge.

Muskets.—Have been lately in demand and considerable sales have been effected of old English Militia. We believe there are few or none of new Black Stocks. Light Fusils and Carbines have been enquired after.

Opium—None in first hands, and only a case or two with the Excise Farmers. We learn that two chests imported the other day from Singapore were sold as high as Sp. dlrs. 600 and 700 each! and further supplies are expected hourly from that quarter.

Exchanges.—We have only heard of some small transactions in Navy Bills of the *Cruizer*. Bills on England at Singapore were still scarce by last account. On Calcutta and Madras private paper 220 Co.'s Rupees per 100 Sp. dlrs. and in demand on the latter place by the Chitties. Government have, we learn, drawn at Co.'s Rupees 219 per 100 Sp. dlrs. on Madras.—*Ib id*

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Agra Ukhbar, February 18.

In the Punjab the work goes bravely on. By intelligence received this afternoon, we learn that General Ventura's House was attacked by the Seikhs, for the purpose of seizing General Court who has fled to Ferozepoor. The House was nearly destroyed; two Regiments which were sent to protect the General, joined the Insurgents. Shere Singh, without power, and a party, had marched from Peshawur. By our next the plot will, we suppose, have thickened considerably.

It appears by letters from Col. Wheeler's brigade at Ferozepore, that the intended march of the troops with Dost Moohumud towards Loodeeanah did not, as had been at first intended, take place on the morning of the 8th instant; but that in consequence of the Ameer having expressed a desire to see our troops manœuvre, Brigadier Paul obligingly costented to gratify his curiosiyt. The troops were accordingly paraded on the morning of the 8th, and the departure of Colonel Wheeler's brigade was at the same time postponed till the 10th instant. Shortly after sunrise the Dost and Captain Nicolson, attended by fourteen of his sons—not the worthy and gallant Captain's but the Dost's—gallopped to the scene of action. He is described as handsomely attired in a purple choga or cloak, with green embroidered vest and loose trowsers; he was mounted on a large and handsome horse, rode about the field with the activity of a young man, and looked the very personation of one of Carle Vernet's Arab Chiefs, with flowing beard and turban—fit for a Sultan, or a masquerader. We understood he was particularly gratified—or professed to be so—with the formation of batteleon squares in direct echellon—"qiluhs" as he called them—and riding closs up to the bayonets of one of them, observed, that unless the men who formed them were very much exhausted by fatigue (biseear manduh) it would be impossible so long as they did their duty to break such; but adding even then, there are but few men born who would make the attempt in earnest. He likewise took an opportunity of surveying the Irregular Horse. With these, it seems, he was well pleased, and he proposed on the ensuing morning to witness the dashing charge of the 10th Cavalry, which, we doubt not, he would find vastly imposing—on the parade ground.* We understand this gallant and ill-used man has expressed a desire to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Lord Auckland. We fear the result would be hardly satisfactory to either party.

Our readers will recollect a notice we made last month of the condition of Rajwarra and particularly our allusion to the hill tribes and hardy clans, whose only means of subsistence at present is plunder. We urged strongly the organization on a *permanent* footing of a body of these Bheels and others into a police for the purpose of preventing these scenes of pillage and theft, in which they are now the offenders. We are happy to learn from good authority that the enlistment of Bheels is progressing most fovourably, A new cantonment has been established at Kheirwarra, twelve miles due north of Doongurpoor, at which place are now assembled of the new corps 300 recruits; 205 of these are Bheels and the remaining 50, Moghees and mixed classes, who are chiefly people of that part of that country and well acquainted with the different localities of the hills. As it was thought expedient to extend the benefits (which are expected to be not a few from the raising of the corps) to as great an extent as possible, and as it would add much to the furtherance of the general pacification of these parts, it was determined to enlist a few men from each Bheel village, in proportion to the size of it. Care was taken, at the time, to secure, if possible, the respectable men for service, as well as, the most refractory, and in this, success has attended the of the party employed in recruiting. It seems advisable, however, considering the novelty of the thing, to have a mixed corps of veteran sepoys and Bheel and Moghee recruits. No doubt, with good examples before their eyes, they would amalgamate well, and, as we said, before, discipline would do the rest. The Bheels are a race of men, where attachment to their Chiefs. whether produced by herditary connection or systematic fear, offers one of the greatest obstacles to their organization as a regular corps. The Chiefs are greatly averse from the plan of raising corps in this manner, thinking that it will undermine their febdal authority and pave the way for their own fall. They, therefore, lose no opportunity of endeavouring to frustrate efforts made to rescue these wretches from their deplorable condition, by falsifying facts and persuading their simple-minded and easily frightened countrymen that, as our soldiers, they will be overworked with harrassing duties and will render themselves liable, by entering our service, to be severely punished for the most trivial faults. This is intended as a dissuasive from taking service and with those already enlisted, as an inducement to desert on the first favorable opportunity. The mixing of a handful of veteran Hindoostanee sepoys with a number of these people will greatly tend to keep them together and secure us from desertion or mutiny. Time, attention and unremitting kindness, tempered with discretion, will, we are convinced, have the effect of keeping up a respectable police establishment on the frontiers to the Westward, and if there be any truth in the proverb, we shall be doing right "in setting thieves to catch thieves."

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* We can fancy some of the Dost's followers regarding a parade charge of these heroes with somewhat of the same feeling and expression, that Evan Dhu did the Dragoons that escorted him to the gallows tree. "These are the very chiels that galloped off at Gladsmuir ere we could kill a dozen of them,—they look bold enough now, however." It were but a display of bad taste in any Cavalry Officer to exhibit his men before the Dost on the parade ground, and bitter must be the sneer with which the Dost would view such a display.

CALCUTTA.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

There have been the usual complaints, as the last Mail has been growing old, of the difficulty, of finding subjects for Editorial articles. This we hold to be rather discreditable to the Press. We could name at least a dozen subjects which written on twice or thrice a week for a month would be far from exhausted, and all of them of the highest interest to British India. The whole range of Commercial questions connected with this country remain almost intact; one of the highest inportance, and which is being elaborately discussed at home has been barely touched upon here, viz. the Sugar trade. In England we have the *British India Sugar Company* sending their agents to Liverpool and Manchester and other wealthy places "to interest the friends of free labour and free trade in favor of their project for growing and manufacturing Sugar upon a large scale in India," yet when has the subject been taken up here? And is it of no importance? Why supposing the exertions of our merchants and the Press and friends at home to procure an equalization of the duties on British and Foreign Sugars successsful, more would have been accomplished for this country, to say nothing of individual aggrandizement, than by any measure probably that has been ever passed. The country is adapted to the growth and manufacture of the article, and as labour, which is the most costly item in its production, is here cheaper than in any other part of the world where Sugar is grown, the advantage with which we should go into the market is apparent. The *Manchester Times* writing upon this subject, and showing that it may also be made available as a check upon slavery, writes:—

"The only legitimate and rational way of putting down slavery in foreign countries, is to encourage the growth of free labour produce in our own and all other countries, not by imposing heavy discriminating duties, but by removing all restrictions, and every obstacle to the free employment of capital and labour. We are satisfied that free labour has nothing to fear from competition with slave labour, and our views are strongly confirmed by the prospectus of the India Sugar Company; which says: "Though sugar may be grown in almost any quantity, and of excellent quality, in India, yet the question may be asked, will the cultivation yield an adequate profit on the capital employed? The best answer to this will be that *the chief expense in the production of sugar is the cost of labour, which labour may be had in any quantity at one tenth of the rates in the West Indies or slave colonies of America*. The soil is equal to any in the world for the growth of the cane, and the freight of sugar to Europe does no exceed that from the West Indies, taking into consideration the outward freight always obtainable to India, which is not the case to the West Indies and South America."

"It further states that, "*sugar according to the current expence will cost the Company* 10s. 9½*d. per cwt in London*." Now the present prices of Brazil sugar in London are 20s. a 25s. per cwt. (the same qualities of West India sugar are worth 57s. *a* 61s. per cwt.) If East India (free labour sugar) can be laid down in London at 10s. 2¼d per cwt., what need is there to fear competition with slave labour sugar, and what necessity is there for taxing the people of this country £6,000,000 a year for the benefit for West India planters?

"We regret that the "British India Sugar Company" has not, by an explicit avowal of its desire to see the duties *on British and foreign sugars equalized*, secured the support of free trade Manchester, and removed all ground of suspicion that it is actuated by the like spirit of monopoly with the West India planters. India presents a fine field for the investment of British capital. Here needs no protection. Impose no shackles, and it may be safely left to British skill and enterprise to develope its resources. The profit on the growth of sugars in India offers every inducement to engage in it, Sugar can be laid down in London at 10s. 2¼d. per cwt, which is only half the price Brazil sugar sells for."

It has been suggested to the Manchester capitalists that there would be some danger in encouraging the growth of Indian sugar, for that it might interfere with their Brazilian trade! The answer of a writer upon this point is, or ought t be sufficient. "Brazil with its five millions of all coloured inhabitant is as good customer; might not India with 1,20,000,000 be also as good a one or better?" As all other circumstances are equal, it *would* be twenty four times better after the permanent establishament of exchnge had been brought about. If we can produce a larger quantity of sugar than any other part of the world and at a lower rate, we must necessarily have every single commodity which pays for that sugar at a proportionate rate. It is impossibleo to doubt that our local Government as well as the Government at home are aware of the untold accumulation of revenue which this single trade, with free scope, is calculated to bring about, and we think that high and low should use their exertions to the struggle that is being made, and which will yet break out more actively, in England. We invite our brethren of the press to this subject when in the vapour for want of a theme. *Eastern Star*, Feb. 14.

THE BLOCKADE OF CANTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CALCUTTA.

Sir,—We take leave to wait on you with copy of a correspondence lately held between certain British Merchants, and Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Naval Commander-in-Chief H. M. Squadron in China, relative to the egress from the Canton river of the American Ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko* and we request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before the Association for their serious consideration.

It is scarcely necessary for us to do more than refer you to the correspondence itself, and to the documents which accompany it for a due understanding of the whole proceeding; which, in our apprehension is an open and unjustifiable violation of the law of Blockade, as expounded by the highest legal authorities in such matters.

We may, however, report the assertions made to the Commander in Chief, that the case of the Ships in question is destitute of a single circumstance which can be considered justificatory of a relaxation of the law in their favor.

1sly.—They both entered the Port unde full warning of the intended Blockade, and in undoubted violation of it.

2ndly.—By the customary application of e law (apart from the violation of the matter of entry, which perhaps was excusable in these instances, on the ground that there was no Ship of war stationed off the Bogue to prevent their ingress) they might have retired from the Port with their Original Cargoes, or in ballast, or have remained within till the blockade was raised and

3rdly.—That the Teas of which the Cargoes in question consist, were not in Canton until some months subsequent to the establishment of the blockade, and in fact were only purchased a few days since, as will be seen by the accompanying extracts of letters from parties on the spot, and

Finally, it is a great additional aggravation of the present violation of a clear and distinct law, that, the intention to relax it in favor of the ships in question was studiously concealed, for many weeks, from all but the parties immediately interested in these vessels, by H. M. Superintendent of Trade, who as it appears from his own letters, admitted to a private visit, the Vice Consul of the United States, (who is an American Merchant and one of the consignes of the *Panama*) for the purpose of making known to him the intended suspension of the law in respect of both Ships, and who, in his supradded capacity of Plenipotentiary not only as it further appears, solicited such suspension of the law by the Naval Commandes but guaranteed him against the consequence thereof with H. M. Government.

With reference to the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to Sir J. J. G. Bremer in which he attempts to justify the egress of these two ships with cargoes on the ground of an extensive smuggling business having been carried on during the blockade through Macao, we may point out to you, that the only cargoes of Tea which, up to the present time, have left China since 28th June (date of blockade taking effect) were brought out before the blockade came into operation; and even had there been any such extensive trade at this place, the obvious mode of placing the owners of these two vessels in equally advantageous positions with their outside neighbours, would have been to allow them egress from the Port without cargoes.

It only remains further to add that considering these proceedings an unjustifiable violation of the law for the benefit of a few individuals and to the serious injury of the general interest, it is the intention of the undersigned to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the correspondence in question, a copy of which shall be handed you in due course, and we earnestly solicit your co operation in taking such steps as may protect the British Mercantile Interest in China from a repetition of similar arbitrary and capricious proceedings.

We have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient Servants.
(Signed) Dent and Co.
Pro. Jamieson and Shaw.
" Y. J. Munro.
" Macvicar and Co.
" Lindsay and Co.
" Bell and Co.
" Pro. Daniell and Co.
" John Cameron.
" Pro. Dobin and Co.
" W. W. Dale.
" Fox Rawson and Co.
" William Dent.

Macao, China, 6th Jan. 1841.

Englishman, Februaby 15.

Englishman, February 17.

We understand that it is intended to celebrate the completion of the building of the New Theatre by a grand dinner to be given on the stage on the 27th instant. The plan of the entertainment will be new here. The boxes are to be thrown open for the reception of ladies, introduced by subscribers to the dinner, who may wish to hear the songs, glees, speeches, &c. A full band will play in the orchestra at intervals, and a piano forte on the stage will accompany the singers. We believe, Mr. Turton has kindly consented to take the chair on this auspicious occasion.

A letter from Mirzapore dated 10th instant, reached us yesterday. The annexed extract may be interesting to some of our readers:—

'Mirzapore is a nice little place for a single station, owing to the Merchants and Planters resident near the town, who do every thing they can to make the station as agreeable as possible. The Mess of the 3d gave them a dance, for it was too small to be dignified by the name of ball, yesterday evening which went off very well. Owing to Mirzapore being a Hindoo town. poultry of all sorts is very dear. For instance, 8 and 12 annas for fowls, and these even we are obliged to get from Chunar. By the bye, the fort duty there a nearly as severe as fort duty was to us when stationed at Barrackpore. At present there is only a Captain and one Subaltern there but the 50th used, on account of the duty, to have two and sometimes three, of the latter grade, three at the same time. We much prefer our arrangement. as it leaves a larger party at Mirzapore together and also makes the tour of duty come round less often. This is a place devoid of any kind of news; it being off the high road up country travellers seldom drop in to break the monotony. The Bishop will be here on the 12th and is to hold a confirmation on the 14th. His Escort consisting of some Madras troops under Lieut. Boswell arrived here this morning. His Lordship himself is coming in the Steamer. Mirzapore is sadly in want of a church. Subscriptions were once raised but a dispute arose about a dissenting Minister (a resident here) being allowed to preach in it, in consequence of which the building was never begun. I certainly think he might have been allowed to read the prayers, as I believe he has done before in the Cutchery. Most of us were obliged to buy houses when we came here, which was an expense we could full afford, after having had three years half batta. But any how buying houses is economy in the end."

On the 23rd of Dec. last we published some remarks on the trial by court Martial of Lord Henry Gordon on a charge of embezzlement while holding the office of paymaster to the Meerut Division. We had then nothing before us, on which to form a judgment, except the imperfect portion of the proceedings—consisting of the charges and judgment—which are published in general orders, but even from that portion of the trial, we were induced to conclude that in merely *acquitting* his lordship of the alleged offence the court either did not do him sufficient justice or did injustice to the public cause; for we did not see how, upon such a charge, an accused person could merit an unqualified acquittal, and yet not merit an 'honourable' acquittal, according to the custom of military tribunals in cases of such a nature. We have, since that time, had an opportunity of perusing the whole trial, and although its details are wholly composed of statements of accounts, and modes of book-keeping, which a mere perusal of a long and intricate investigation does not suffice to fully comprehend, yet we have collected from it sufficient information to convince us that our first remarks were well founded, and that the accused should have been honorably acquitted not only of the embezzlement, but every shape of connivance at that very base offence. The whole of the evidence tends, in our judgment, to demonstrate his innocency. as strongly as we think it tends to demonstrate two other points, namely, the imperfect knowledge of book-keeping on the part of the public prosecutor, and the roguery of several of the subordinate native office establishments. We do not blame the Judge Advocate at all for a general deficiency in that kind of knowledge—we (the commentator) know too little about it ourselves to feel entitled to cast stones at his roof—for it is not a knowledge that an officer can fairly be expected to be well-versed in, whose studies (if he be fit for the military law department) must have lain in a different line; but in cases were the offence as exclusively connected with dishonesty in, or mismanagement of accounts, the Judge Advocate should cram, as it is termed, for the occasion, just as a counsel does when he is retained to prosecute or defend on matters respecting which he may have acquired but little previous information. A person, by craming for the nonce, fits his mind and intellect to deal adequately with a subject *for the time*, though he may not retain his knowledge of it ever after,—just as (for the analogy holds physically) a pugilist or a jockey may prepare his body, for certain temporary endurance by training; and whenever a cause is entrusted to the legal management of an agent he is bound to possess himself of a full knowledge of its nature and details, and not to trust to the prompting information of any other party, for *then* he may be forced to deal unjustly with the side agains which that party may be prejudiced, and in the case of a Judge Advocate, such a necessitated bias may have a very inequitable effect against the person who is accused. In this instance we infer, from our perusal of the trial, that Captain Champneys who succeeded Lord H. Gordon, in the Pay Office, was virtually the prosecutor as well he actually the principal witness for the prosecution; and it does seem to us that he had that sort of object in making out the case against Lord Henry, which may appear both fair and important to a very conscientious man, who has been wholly or in part the discoverer of what he thinks a serious defalcation in an office to which he is newly appointed; and a vigilant management of which very properly tells well in the opinion of government. As we cannot afford space (and as besides we doubt our capacity) to go into an analysis of the evidence so full and clear as to make the grounds of our deductions intelligible to the reader, we must content ourselves with resting on our own unexplained inference—which may not be correct, indeed, but—which is that the two statements made by the Judge Advocate—to wit, the opening, statement and the reply—were less of his own concoction than of the accused's successor in the office; and therefere the reply is more one-sided, and less of a *summing up* than what a Judge Advocate ought to make, seems to us tostate the case without sufficient regard to what is proved on the defence. It appears that *from* the very books which the above-named principal witness states he examimed and failed to find in them any credit given to Government for certain sums of money, the, defence proved that the proper credit *was* given (and so the Court evidently throught) and it also appears to us that both Captain Champneys and the Judge Advocate assumed that a system of book-keeping must be necessarily incorrect, which was not in all respects the same as the system which they themselves approved of. Lord Henry Gordon himself is plainly not a good accountant of the kind required in the head of a Pay Office, and he has evidently been played falsely with by rogues in his official service; but still the Court were bound, we think, to have given him a full and honourable acquittal from the charge of embezzlement, and if he will take our advice he will have the trial printed as a pamphlet, and circulate it generally among his circle of acquaintance, well as place copies of it inthe hands of the principal conductors of the press for such public notice as they may think fit to take of it, and which notice will certainly, we think, be morally in his lordship s loan. Before concluding these remarks we would justwice one or two points of practice which have stuck us as being contrary to what is strictly right. The court met, first of all, without the prisoner being present, and went through the usual forms which are preparatory to the swearing in, and then the Judge Advocate reads a medical certificate which sets forth that the accused is at Landour, and is in such a state of health that it is unadvisable for him to proceed to Meerut,—upon which the non-constituted court *adjourns*; that is performs certain functions of a court, such as deciding on the certificate, adjourning, &c. while it was, in fact and in law, not yet conrt at all. The *postponement* of the first assembly ought to have been settled, on the strength of the certificate, by the General Officer commanding, under whose orders the court was originally directed to meet. The *postponements* was his function (just as the postponement of the court now going to assemble was the Commander-in-chief's who had ordered it) and his not having acted according ly led to another anomaly which might have stood in bar of execution of the sentence, if a sentence had ensued. The *non*-court adjourned, and is recorded to have *re*-assembled (nominally the same court observe) on a succeeding day, but after a long interval, and *then* it is no longer the same court which settled the adjournment *pursuant* which is the next assemblage, but one so differently composed that *nine* of the original members have been taken off, and nine new ones put on in their room. Of course the whole business should have been *de novo*, and not placed on the footing of an adjourned proceeding at all. Then again the accused is asked if he is 'rightly named and described in the charge,' to which he answers that he is (and *he* thanks he is, of course) but he is merely specified as 'Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, which is *not* his legal designation, and under which no criminal indictment could be sustained against him!' This error probably originated at Head quarters, where we presume the charge was drawn, but though it is, on that account, the more to be wondered at, it is not the more excusable. Lastly, witnesses are called in repeatedly on their former oath, and are said to be 're examined,' though two distinct counts of the charge, though now for the prosecution, and now for the defence, and though the word 're-examined' has in legal language, and in judicial practice, a distinct and peculiar meaning.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. II. BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1841. No. 8.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1841.

The Principal item of News for the past Month is the state of our affairs in China. The departure of Admiral Elliot seems to have been the first instalment of good, and from that time there has been a glimmering of light on our political horizon. The taking of the two ports of Chuenpee and Ty-kock-tow has taught the Chinese that we are in earnest, and the arrival of the *Enterprize* Steamer in Calcutta brings us the important intelligence that Peace has been agreed on between Keshen and Captain Elliot on the 20th of January, and that four stipulatious have been agreed to which are announced in a Circular of that date from the Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Now at a first glance we should be disposed to congratulate our Countrymen on the event, but a more mature consideration of the Circular "*must give us pause*." The cession of the Island of Hong Kong which is the first stipulation would be valuable if the possession was not clogged with conditions "that the same duties as at Whampoa "are to be paid there." This takes from its independence and although the Harbour is represented as fine and the facilities for Commerce great, yet without the inducement of favorable duties from all we can glean, Hong Kong will be but at best little more than a Military Post from which we can behold and overawe the truculent wokies. The 2nd Article the indemnity of Six Millions of Dollars, however is that with which we find the most fault, it is neither satisfactory nor consolatory to the Mercantile World, while it inflicts severe loss if not ruin on many of those concerned in the Opium Trade. There is only one consolation for the Merchants, and that is that China having once conceded the necessity of paying some part of the English Expences, the English Government must see the justice of paying up the Opium Bonds and rescuing the honor and plighted faith of Elliot from the imputations which now restone it. But how will the Chinese pay the Six Millions? No doubt by levying additional Duties and thus the English in the end will have to pay themselves. Besides the time given for payment is preposterous, Six Years interest at 9 per Cent will double the principal,and after all there is no mention made whether the Six Millions is to be considered as a payment to the British Government for the expences of the Expedition, or whether it is intended as a compensation for the destroyed Opium or what it is for? The Third Article of direct Official intercourse between the Two Countries upon an equal footing promises well, if it means that we are to have *direct intercourse* with the *Court of Pekin* and the residence of an acknowledged Ambassador, and that we are not again to be left to the caprices of an Imperial Commissioner. The 4th Stipulation relates to the time of the reopening of the Trade which is to commence Ten days after the China New Year and to be carried on protempore at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. *Details* remain matter of negotiation. "*Aye there's the rub*" and we fear that Captain Elliot's passion for diplomatizing will yet be felt in the loss of many advantages and we should not be surprized yet if in the arrangement of the said Details fresh matter of offence should arise. Keshen's order to the Kenminfoo in Macao is sufficiently arrogant, and his announcement that the English Barbarians are now obedient to orders &c. shew what colour he will give to affairs to the Imperial Court. "The grand object of the Expedition was understood to be to insist on "reparation for indignities offered to the British Empire in the person of its representative and the detention and "menacing of British subjects" and the Opium question formed no part of the dispute. Now in the four Articles we have recited, we do not see that any sufficient reparation has been offered, and the Imperial Commissioner's Official order to the Kenminfoo of Macao above alluded to, shews that the Chinese authorities are as much disposed as ever to be arrogant to the British, for Keshen says, we have invoked him to beg the imperial favour for us after having restored Tinghae and Shakeo. The fact is our whole Policy since the commencement of the Expedition has been too kind and conciliatory, and we predict that the present pacification without great modifications will be neither satisfactory nor durable.

The next item of News of the Month is the state of parties in the Punjaub. Shere Singh with the assistance of the Army and the French and Italian Officers has succeeded in driving the Widow of Khurruck Singh from the Gadee and seating himself thereon. The Lady has it is said made offers to our envoy of payment to the British Government of so much in the rupee, if we would consent to aid her in placing the expected offspring of Now-Nehal-Singh on the Throne. The Widow of Now-Nehal-Sing is far advanced in pregnancy, and her child will undoubtedly be the lineal descendant of Runjeet Singh whom we are bound by Treaties to support. The part which the Government of India will take seems yet undecided, but the gathering of Troops on the frontier and the tone of the Calcutta Press would indicate the contemplation of an armed interference.

The last accounts from Scinde represent that matters are progressing satisfactorily there, and that the Hill Tribes were all entering into Treaties with us. Nusseer Khan had not surrendered as was reported and generally believed in Bombay when our last Overl and Dispatch was sent, he is now said to have gone to Khelat to give himself up to Colonel Stacey of the Bengal Army, he having no confidence in Mr. Ross Bell. The Army under General Brooks was encamped near Baugh when we last heard from it. It was also reported in Camp on the 7th of February, that the Field Force would probably break up and the 5th Bombay N. I., a wing of H. M. 41st and some Artillery had received Orders to proceed down the River, but since then another report says all are to stand fast on account of the disturbances in the Punjaub.

In Affghanistan all is tolerably quiet for such a convulsed country, some disturbances took place near Candahar at a place called Ghirisk and a body of 12 or 1500 Rebels got together with 2 Guns, they were however quickly defeated by a Field Detachment under Captain Farrington who took their Standard and Guns. An expedition is talked of to Nijrow about the middle of the year to make the refractory Chiefs pay tribute to Shah Soojah, the Chiefs on the Toorkistan frontier have always been troublesome and much difficulty may be expected in their settlement. In the Southern Marhatta country the Fort of Nepanee is being besieged by a force from Belgaum under Major Vivian. The last intelligence was that an outwork had been taken and 3 Guns, and the enemy about 500 strong forced back into the Fort which was being shelled, but hitherto the rebels had not given in. We have since heard the place is taken with a loss of 6 killed and 18 wounded.

From Persia we have little intelligence, Ally Shah will, it is reported soon take the field and strike a blow for the Persian Crown, he will be joined by many of the Tribes and have the whole influence of the Priesthood of Persia exerted in his favour. Russia it is said will send Troops to the aid of the Shah.

We have no news from the Nepaul Frontier all seems to be quiet there and the Burmese are also tranquil.

In Bombay we have had Public Meetings and Addresses &c. to the Hon'ble Mr. Farish and the Chief Justice Sir J. W. Awdry on their final departure from India for their Native Land. We have also had a gay party at the Government House in honor of the birth of the Princess Royal when Sir James Carnac and Family returned from Baroda about the middle of the month and it is understood that his presence at the Court of the Guicowar has facilitated an arrangement of all the disputes which have so long existed between that State and the Bombay Government. The Races were conducted with great spirit and afforded excellent sport. The weather in Bombay is becoming excessively sultry and many parties are preparing for a flight to the Mahubleshwar Hills. The following is a list of the Passengers which proceed by the *Victoria* Steamer Capt. Ormsby, this day for Suez.

The Hon'ble James and Mrs. Farish, and Miss Farish.
Sir John and Lady Awdry and Child.
Mr. and Mrs. Frere and 2 Children.
Doctor and Mrs. Henderson.
Mr. Thos. McMicking.
Lewis Grant Esq.
Mr. Raynsford and 2 Children.
Baron Constant de Rebegue.
James Kellie Esqr. Assist, Sur. M. Est.
R. K. Dick Esq. Beng. C. S.
Manockjee Cursetjee Esqr.
David Kennedy Esqr.
Mr. R. Talbot.
Thos. Fox Esqr.
C. R. Baines Esq. M. C. S.
C. R. Buller Esqr.
William Wallace Esqr.
Colonel Wallace.
Lieut. Kemp.
Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby
Capt. Houston.
Lieut. Dickenson, Royal Fuzileers.
Lieut. Simmons.
Lieut. Holdsworth.
Doctor P. Baddely.
Sir W. McGregor Bart.
Lieut. Strachan H. M. 39th Regt.
Lieut. Henry Creed.
Mr. Alex, Cowen.
Lieut. A. H. Gordon, I. N.
Mrs. Bonney and Child

LATEST DATES OF INTELLIGENCE FORWARDED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Bombay	1st March.
Calcutta	18th February.
Delhi	17th do.
Agra	18th do.
Madras	20th do.
Ceylon	11th do.
Pinang	10th January.
Singapore	3rd February.
China	23rd January.

MONTHLY PRECIS

OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 3.—We are happy to inform the Heroes of Ghuzni that the long promised Medals are about to be issued. It appears a misunderstanding existed on the matter between the Board of Controul and the Government which has been explained away by Lord Keane. The Dooranee Ribbon (Green and Crimson vertical) was sent out by His Lordship some time ago, and has we understand been issued to the Officers of the 4th Dragoons, 2nd Queen's Royals and the 17th, who were present at Ghuzni. We trust soon to see all who have bravely won it, gracefully wear it.

"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

Feb. 5.—We have received letters from Dadur of a late date, but they only go to confirm what we had previously heard with regard to the movements of the Scinde Force. The work of pacification seems progressing and there is little doubt that a few more months will exhibit such a tranquil state that the Troops will be able to go into Quarters, while the three Corps first in Scinde viz. the 1st Grenadiers, the 5th and 23rd N. I. will probably be permitted to return to India to recruit and rest after their hard Campaign. These Regiments are entitled to consideration, for few in India have suffered so severely both from climate and loss in action. But if these Corps be withdrawn a question arises as to whether their absence will not cause such a weakening of the present efficient state of the Force, as to render it unequal to the task of keeping our new subjects in awe (for it is only blinking the question to say they are not our subjects) and if so, the Tribes will again seize on any favorable opportunity and break out again. There are no Troops available for the relief of the three we have named. Already are almost all our Stations occupied by the Madras Troops and without an augmentation nothing more can be got out of the Bombay Troops. In proportion to its size the Bombay Army has been much more and severely employed than the Bengallees. With Aden, Karrack, and the Stations in Scinde nearly one half of the Army will always be out of the Presidency, we may well say "*Tempora mutantur*" but we can scarcely add with truth as regards the Army "*Nos mutamur et illis.*" The fact is we must have augmentation on the Bombay side and that speedily, or a different arrangement of the Governments must take place. and some Troops be taken from Madras and added to Bombay. There is still a contingency not provided for and that is a permanent occupation of Chusan. This would take not a few Regiments of Natives as well as Her Majessy's Regiments; by cutting and contriving we may go on for a time as we are, but do what we will it must come at last, and Twelve Regiments of the line besides more Cavalry and Artillery are required if the Bombay Presidency is to retain all its old Stations, and in addition Mhow, Aden, Karrack and the Cantonments in Cutch, Gundavee and on the Banks of the Indus.

Feb. 8.—The state of affairs in the Punjaub is fast verging to such a crisis as to call for British interference. Shere Sing it is said has made head again, and rendered himself master of Lahore, the Principal Sirdars are reported to have joined him with the French and Italian Officers. General Ventura's name is also mentioned, but we have been privately informed that he is on his way to Bombay to return to Europe, the whole of the Punjaub is represented as in a state of anarchy and confusion, and some of the British Officers passing through the Country have been detained for their own safety by the French Officers. The Troops at Ferozepore have been ordered to get their marching establishments in readiness, and every preparation demonstrates the speedy advance of a British Force towards the scene of action. A very numerous Convoy proceeding towards Affghanistan is now crossing the Seikh Territories, and it is anticipated that it will be attacked, and thus produce a collision which will soon end in warlike movements on a grand scale. There is no doubt that the Anglo Indian Government are pledged by Treaty with Runjeet Sing to maintain his lineal Descendants on the Gadee, and the question which now arises is, "who is the legitimate heir to the Throne"? Lately we have heard nothing of the widow of Now Nehal Sing who was said to be pregnant, and we should much like to know what has become of her. The child by Now Nehal Sing would have an undoubted right to the succession, and we should imagine its claims would be recognized and its rights asserted by the Governor General. Failing all legitimate issue in a direct line, the next question is as to the claims of the present respective combatants for Power. Shere Singh and his Twin brother were declared illegitimate as soon as they were born by Runjeet himself, but very suspicious motives were assigned for this act. It appears their mother had extensive property in her own right and Runjeet wished to lay his rapacious fingers on it. This the Lady strenuously resisted, and it is reported that by repudiating and imprisoning her he at once gratified his revenge and his avarice. However with that we have little to do, Shere Singh has always been considered illegitimate and we imagine he will not be allowed to possess the Gadee in peace. The widow of Kurruck Sing again has none of the blood of Runjeet in her veins, and therefore her claims are but feeble. Shere Singh is represented as having an utter antipathy to the English and will if successful probably draw on a war with us at the first opportunity. When young he served in the Seikh Army with great distinction, but on being sent to govern one of the Provinces (we think if we recollect right Cashmere) He misbehaved himself so glaringly, and governed so badly, that he was recalled and has for many years lived in obscurity about the Court of Lahore, while a vigilant watch has been kept over his movements. He however gave himself up to all the low debanchery and sensuality which reigned paramount in the Court of Runjeet, and sank into obscurity, until the murders of Kurruckh and Now Nehal opened a road to his pretensions. The Minister Dhian Singh is the principal adviser and supporter of the Ranee, and to his contrivance the deaths of the Father and Son are said to be due. The whole Seikh policy presents a ravelled skein and we suppose as Alexander did with the Gordian Knot, the British Sword must cut it, for it would be tedious work to unravel the right end of the matter. We are looking anxiously for further particulars from Ferozepore. The Calcutta Papers which we have received up to the 28th Ultimo are as yet only partly informed of the course events are taking, however all needful preparations for an outbreak appear to have been made, and our Troops are in high order and anxious for the fray whilecertain scintillations from the Koh-i-Noor will not damp their ardour for an advance to the Banks of the Ravee, and we only hope some of our brave Bombay Troops may come in for a share of the harvest of Laurels and Prize money which are anticipated in a War with the Seikh Nation.

In the Portugueze Paper the "*Pregoeiro de Liberdade*" of Saturday, there is an official publication (*Portaria*) of the acting Governor of Portugueze India Senor Lopes de Lima, by which he proclaims Goa, Diu, and Demaun, what is almost tantamount to Free Ports, and he founds this document on a Decree by the late Don Pedro dated 22nd March 1834 by which Lisbon and Oporto were declared Free Ports with the trifling exception of a Duty of one per Cent only. The Editor of the "*Pregoeiro*" says truly enough that it will be very advantageous to the Portugueze, but we should like to know what effect it will have on the Commerce of Bombay, and how it will operate on the Opium trade which already finds its way in the direction of Demaun from Central India. We subjoin a translation from the "Avizo Official" Official's Notice from the *Pregoeiro*.

"Official Notice

" Of the order of His Excellency the Illus-
" trious and most excellent GovernorGene-
" ral (pro tempore) of the states of Portu-
" gueze India, which is published for the
" information of all those interested in the
" following ordinance by which it has been
" found convenient to direct provisionally
" that all kinds of Merchandize of what-
" ever denomination shall be admitted in
" deposit in our Ports of Goa, Diu, and
" Demaun on payment of a Duty of one
" per Cent."

Portaria (Ordnance) No. 162.—The Governor General (pro tempore) of the States of India in Council has decreed as follows. Taking into consideration the necessity which exists for the protection of the languishing Trade of the Ports of Goa, Diu, and Demaun, and by diminishing their charges and according them the greatest possible freedom, thereby to draw to those Ports the goods and merchandize of all Nations, but more particularly of the neighbouring countries, and being solicited thereto by persons of ability and well skilled in Indian affairs, and also finally by the Governor and Commandant of the Fortress of Diu, who gave solid reasons founded on political economy, which were corroborated and enforced by the judicious information of the Director and Administrator General of our Custom House, and having propounded the same to the Council of Government in Session, at which assisted the Procurador (Attorney General) of the Crown and of Finance and having also taken the opinion of the Junta of Public Finance of the State, I have hereby made the following Ordinance provisionally, subject to the Sovereign confirmation of Her Majesty.

1st. From and after the 1st of February 1841 all Goods and Merchandize of every description (*inclusive of Opium*) shall be admitted in deposit in the Ports of Goa, Diu and Demaun whatever may be their Nature and under what Flag soever they may be imported *by payiug only a duty of one per Cent* and the expences of carriage and guarding the same up to the date of departure from the said Ports, whether for exportation, re-exportation, transhipment or transit.

2nd. Warehouse dues shall be accounted for the by Merchants, Proprietors of goods even in private Warehouses.

3rd. For all other matters the articles of the Decree of the 22nd of March 1834 for the free Ports of Lisbon and Oporto are to be observed, and all authorities and persons to whom the due understanding and execution of this (ordinance) belong are hereby required to take notice and duly execute the same.

Given at the Governer General's Palace at Pangim, this 26th of January 1841.

(Signed) J. J. Lopes de Lima

Copy of the Decree referred to in the preceding official Ordinance.

Having taken into consideration the Report of the Minister and Secretary of State for the Finance department, and having heard the decision of the Council of State, I have thought fit in the name of the *Queen*, to decree as follows.

Article Ist. The Port of Lisbon is free to the merchant ships of all countries soever, which are not at war with Portugal; and there shall be admitted into it, all merchandize and goods of commerce of whatever nature they may be, and under whatsoever flag they may be imported.

2nd. Even in case of war, the said goods as deposited shall not be liable to any embargo or confiscation: on the contrary all private property shall be religiously respected, which may then be found at the said Port, or shall subsequently enter it under a friendly or ceutral flag.

3rd. All merchandize so deposited shall be allowed to be freely reexported, on payment solely of one per cent duty, and of the expenses of carriage and of being taken care of during its stay at the Port.

4th. When however such merchandize shall not be placed in deposit, but a transhipment of them shall take place into other vessels, they shall be liable to pay a duty of two per cent and the other expenses of the guarding regulated in a reasonable proportion.

5th. The duty of transhipment or of reexportation shall be calculated upon the value of the Tariff; or upon the Invoice value when not specified in the Tariff; and in default of both; it shall be calculated *advalorem*.

6th. No merchandize shall have to pay warehouse dues during the first year; on the termination of which period, it shall have to pay a rent regulated by months, during all the time that it may remain in the Warehouses beyond the above term.

(*Special.*) All merchandize are excepted from this rule, which may be of a dangerously combustible kind, and which cannot be deposited in the custom house, in which case such merchandize to be deposited in private warehouses at the cost of the owners.

7th. All the charges are to be reduced, under which the Navigtion of Portugal labours, in order that by lessening the expenses, it may be able to carry on a competition with that of Foreign Nations.

8th. All the goods or merchandize, which are now actually placed in the Custom houses of Lisbon or in the Warehouses within its superintendence, shall be looked upon as in deposit, and enjoy the full benefit of this Decree as if they had subsequently entered it.

9th, All the provisions and arrangements of this Decree shall be extended to the city of Oporto, as soon as measures be there taken for carrying them into full effect.

10th. All privileges of free entry are abolished, excepting in cases of irremidiable necessity (for camaior.) The clearances for public consumption of those articles shall be regulated conformably to the present enactments until such time, as the requisite alterations shall with suitable notice have been made by a law.

11th. All Laws or provisions contrary to the present Decree are hereby revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Financial Department, shall take due notice, and cause this Decree to be carried into full execution.

Palace of the Necessidades 22d March 1834.

(Signed) D. Pedro Duke of Braganca.

" *Jose de Silva Carvalho.*

A True Copy.

Secretariat of the Governor General at Pangim, 26th January 1841.

(Signed) Claudio Lagrange Montrio de Barbuda, *Secretary to the Government.*

Bombay office of the Portugueze Agency on the 6th February 1841.

(Signed) J. De Faria.

Feb. 10.—It appears that the visit of the Honourable the Governor to Baroda has not only been highly beneficial to his own health, which we are sure the public will be pleased to hear, but has been of the greatest service in displeling the clouds of distrust which lowered over our relations with the Court of the Guicowar. The disputed Purgunnas of Nowsara and Petlaud have been given up, and great feastings and rejoicings have taken place on the revisit of their former Resident to his old Native Friends, and the scene of his earlier essays in the field of Diplomacy. We believe Sir James, his Family and Suite may be expected here 14th, and on his return a very splendid about the fete is to celebrate the Birth of the Princess Royal. It is not improbable that this Steamer will bring an account of the Christening and thus give us a handle to the young Ladies name, and we should not be sorry if a good plain English name was given. Alexandrina and Victoria are all very fine but they savour too much of Germany. If we are to have another Queen, why should we not have another Queen Bess? England's Commercial prosperity began under the sway of the first of that name, and no epoch in our annals presents greater actions or more splendid recollections.

We have had many complaints from Bombay Officers on the want of a Pay Office at the Neilgherry Hills. At present an Officer is obliged to wait 14 or 15 days before he can get his abstract cashed, as it has to be sent to the Pay Office at the nearest Military Station below, and then returned, besides having to wait for a party which has to be sent for the Coin to the Collector's Treasury. Now this is very aggravating, and in many cases causes great trouble and inconvenience especially to the new arrivals, who unaware of the fact, have relied on a supply of cash on reaching Ootacamund, and have a host of Coolies and Carriage up to pay for. It appears Lord Elphinstone has recommended to the Home Government to canton one of H. M. Regiments on the Hills, and if so, a Pay Office must be ordered. We are glad to see the Governor of Madras advocating the location of Europeans in a healthy climate. and only hope equal advantage may be taken of the healthful spots in our own Presidency, as we advocated in a late Number with respect to the Queen's proceeding to Aboo. But to revert to the question of a Pay Office at the Neilgherries, we have no doubt the necessity of the measure will strike the authorities at once and that we shall soon observe an order to that effect from the Madras Government, we only hope it is a subject that requires no reference to the Calcutta Council, if it does, we shall see it as the Children say,

" This time never come."

We are glad to observe from the *Courier* that the Friends of the Hon'ble Mr. Farish are about to commemorate their sense of his public character and private worth by the institution of Scholarships to be called after his name. This is precisely what we recommended before we knew that such a measure was in agitation, and we feel assured no method of evincing public respect and attachment could be more congenial to the feelings of the eminent Individual to whom the Tribute is offered. But exclusive of his claims on the Public for active benevolence and the promotion of Education, the Honorable Gentleman deserves some distinguishing mark of the approbation of the Community for his acts when in charge of the Government. On the decease of the late Sir Robert Grant, Mr. Farish found himself at the head of affairs at a very critical moment. The Earl of Auckland had determined on the Expedition to Scinde and Affghanistan, and a large armament was about to embark from Bombay. The whole Country resounded with the din of arms, and much exertion was required of him who stood at the helm of the State. We believe we may safely say that the Acting Governor of Bombay at the time was found equal to every emergence, and by his activity and zeal forwarded materially the objects of the Expedition. After the Campaign had concluded, Honors were profusely scattered and thanks lavished, not only on the Military but the Political men who had a hand in the settlement of events, but we may look in vain all through the Official Gazettes of the period to find any mention of the name of Farish, although he presided at the Council Board and directed the efforts of the Bombay Presidency which enacted no contemptible part in " the passages of arms" at Ghuznee, Khelat and elsewhere. Dr. Kennedy in his clever Book on the Campaign notices this omission, and we shall wind up this article by quoting what he says, to shew that we are not singular in our astonishment and disgust at the neglect with which such valuable services were treated.

" The Bombay Government were guided entirely by the Commander-in-Chief in all that related to the date of His Excellency's departure, he having fixed the day himself, and in all their arrangements for the embarkation; and by Colonel Pottinger in all that referred to the disembarkation; and they were instructed by the Supreme Government bdl ito cutheir reliance hiefly on the Bengal Com- friendly fertile districts of the Punjaub.

There are facts that require to be known for much obloquy was attempted to be cast on one of the ablest and most energetic men that ever presided accidentally in a crisis of great importance and great difficulty. The lamented demise of Sir Robert Grant had made Mr. Farish, then Senior Member of Council, Governor of Bombay at this period; and no man ever brought more single heartedness or right mindedness, more industry or more anxiety for the public good, to his high functions. The omission of his name when honors were conferred on Lords Auckland and Keane for services in which he was an "able coadjutor" and on Sirs W. McNaughten and Pottinger, his juniors and inferiors, was felt by all who know this truly good man and faithful servant of Government a public injury."

We have given insertion to a reply from the Secretary to Government to the Dissenters of Calcutta who memorialized the Governor General in Council on the subject of the legality of Marriages performed by dissenting Ministers, as a doubt appeared to hang thereon, a declarative enactment on so momentous a subject was sought. Two years have elapsed since the application was made and still the Petitioners are informed by the Secretary to Government that the Court of Directors have replied, " that the subject is still under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown and Company." Now really this is too bad. The delays of the Law are proverbial, but when the religious opinions of a body of Society are concerned and their scruples unsatisfied we think such unreasonable delay highly cruel. As the matter stands Dissenters must either be married by the Minister of a Sect whose tenets they do not follow or remain in single blessedness. As far as the matter of conscience goes we have no doubt a man or woman of any sect would consider a marriage valid if performed by their own pastor, but where property is concerned a new difficulty arises and forms however repugnant must be observed. We have seldom met with a case of greater hardship, and we trust the matter may be speedily represented home in the truly vexatious aspect which it now bears to a large portion of the community.

Dissenters Marriages.—In 1838 those interested in the Marriages of Dissenters in India presented a Memorial on the subject to the Governer General in Council. To that Memorial the following reply was received:

" *Legislative Dept.* In reply to your Memorial presented to the Hon'ble the President in Council, I am directed to acquaint you that a reference on the subject of the legality of Marriages performed by Dissenting Ministers in India has been made to the Home Authorities, who have been requested, in case of there appearing a necessity for the measure, to give the necessary directions for a legislative enactment to remove with as little delay as possible, all doubts on the subject of the legality of such Marriages.

I have, &c.

T. H. Maddock,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India."

Fort William, the 3rd Dec. 1838.

No further information having reached the parties interested, a second letter was addressed to his Lordship in June last, to which the following is a reply.

" *Legislative Dept.* With reference to your letter dated the 19th of June last, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council to inform you that a communication has been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors stating that the subject of Marriages by Dissenting Ministers is now under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown and of the East India Company, and that so soon as their opinion and advice shall have been received, a further communication will be made to the Government of India.

I am, &c.

Fred Jas. Halliday,

Junr. Secy. to the Govt. of India."

Council Chamber, the 4th Jan. 1841.

The parties making this application had no doubt in their own minds as to the legality of the Marriages performed by those differing from the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches; all they sought was a *declarative* law on the subject in order that each pastor might if requested to perform the Marriage ceremonial for his flock. The delay in arriving at a decision has been, we think unnecessarily great, for the question has been long since discussed and legislated upon in Britain; and it were but an act of justice, and all that the memorialists prayed for, that they might be placed on the same footing with their friends in Britain. We sincerely hope that the matter will not be permitted to linger on for two more long and tedious years.—*Christian Advocate.*

Feb. 12.—By the the Bengal Papers of the 1st of February we have received a few lines relative to Affghanistan just stating that 25,000 Camel Loads of grain had been deposited at Quetta, and that the Chief Engineer Captain Saunders had received orders to report on Caubul, Candahar, and Ghuznee, with a view to the strengthening and repairing their fortifications. We have also received letters from Bhaug which mention that the pacification of the Beloochee Tribes is progressing and sanguine hopes are entertained that general tranquillity will shortly prevail. Our Forces appear quite tired of eternal marches which lead to nothing. The News from the Punjaub hitherto seems not to have found its way to Scinde which is rather extraordinary, particularly as the Calcutta Press are now aware of the state of affairs and are offering opinions on the subject, and we extract a long article from the *Englishman*. That Paper states that not only General Ventura supports the claims of Shere Singh, but that Dhian Sing the Minister of the Ranee has given in his adherence to him. If this intelligence should prove to be true in addition to the fact of the Seikh army having joined him, there can be little doubt that he will get firmly established on the Guddee, provided he can prevail on the British Government to acknowledge and support his pretensions. But the *Englishman* at the conclusion of his article puts a case which is decidedly worthy of consideration when the previous character of Shere Singh is recollected, he says and truly " *If Shere Singh* " *cannot prove himself able to hold by* " *his own vigour*" his attempt at power, but is merely the puppet of the ambitious chiefs.—" Then the peace " of the Punjab will continue on too " insecure a footing to answer our " views and purposes, and Government must avowedly take a position " in support of Shere Singh which " shall effectually deter all further " opposition to him, and baffle all intrigue in favour of the Ranee. Such " a course of policy however will have " the effect of reducing the Punjaub " to a state of thorough dependance " on the British will, &c. &c." Now we opine that this is just the state which will be most advantageous to the British Interests. A subsidiary Force in the Punjaub and a controuling British influence would leave us without a power of any magnitude from the Himalayahs to Cape Comorin, The great Lord Clive said and said truly that there were no bounds to our Dominion in India, and with that foresight which marked him as the foremost man of his age pointed out that the first accession of Territory would be followed by the subjugation of the whole Peninsula. The Cannon of Plassey opened the Drama of conquest, and the reverberation of those echoes may yet announce the fertile plains of the Punjaub and the Vales of Cashmeer as tributary to the Merchant Rajahs of Leadenhall. The perfect annexation of the Punjaub to the Companies territories might be expensive as well as dangerous. The beautiful mezzo termine of a subsidized Force and a clever Resident may pave the way for a more intimate Union. Time that consumer of all things and all men that " edax rerum" will shew whether we are right in our surmises, to him we commit the stream of events satisfied that the Anglo Indian Empire which may be said to be the modern wonder of the world, will be maintained and increased by the present servants of the Company, who will be found no mean successors to the power which has been wielded by a host of glorious names, among whom our GREAT DUKE the Alexander of later times flourishes in the foremost rank.

Feb. 17.—The Calcutta Papers of the 6th of February give us news from Macao to the 6th of the preceding Month. The Chinese Commissioner Keshen has not agreed to the terms offered by Captain Elliot, and in consequence *the Political* has delivered the Chinese over to the tender mercies of Sir Gordon Bremer, and the British Tars. The false estimate of Chinese character and policy which prevailed among the influential classes in England, may be truly said to have occasioned all the delay which has occurred in the adjustment of the China Question. Had our armament advanced to Canton at *first*, and demanded instant compensation for the loss of property and atonement for the violated dignity of our Nation, and the long account of degradation which has accumulated for years, had we spoken in thunder months ago, to the astonished Fokies, our demands would have been acceded to, and our Trade would long ago have been flourishing. Instead of vigorous measures, a war of Protocols took place backed by the occupation of a muddy and fever fraught spot at the mouth of the Yellow River. If any great European Power took a fancy to attack our own " tight little Island," we rather conceive the temporary seizure and occupation of Jersey or Guernsey would have little weight in accelerating the movements of the Cabinet of St. James's. Not so have thought the Elliots, but we still believe that both the Ex-Admiral and the " great *Plenipo*" have been most lucklessly situated. They perhaps had all the desire in the world to signalize themselves, but the Tea-total fears of the Tabby Coteries of Great Britain have rendered their efforts ridiculous, and their counsels naught. The great point of quarrel the Opium Compensation has never been fairly advanced and advocated. If we are to believe the State Papers, we are only *demonstrating to the Celestials* on account of the insults offered to our Nation, in the person of our clever and immaculate representative and Envoy. But who cares for such nonsense? Millions of property are at stake. Property which is British, which has been sold and exported with the countenance and sanction of the Government of England's greatest Colonial possession, and it is a farce to blink the question and talk about violated National Honour, when we have submitted to be insulted for years with impunity. No, the question is British Property. The old saying " *Touch my pocket and you touch my Life*" was never better illustrated. In the golden days of our relations with China, when the Factory of our Merchant Sovereigns of Leadenhall composed an aristocracy which commanded the respect of the whole World, when there was such a Fleet of Argosies at Sea as drove into the shade the Commercial Navy of all other Nations, when Dance flourished, and the heroic Cobb shewed what British courage could endure in the hour of trouble and danger, we then heard of no *turmoils* or uproars. Gold which the Thieves of London have so euphoniusly termed " The oil of Palms" flowed freely over every troubled Sea of dispute, and the complaisant Hong Merchant *who made security doubly sure* was like Garrick when he travelled with Foote, "the Nunky* who paid for all." The Tea drinking Population of England urged on by the speculative Mercantile Community, demanded a free Trade, and the abolition of the East India Company's exclusive Commerce with China. Parliamentary agitation was resorted to, and the last famous Charter that bantling of Charles Grant's which has often made its somniferous Parent regret the hour of its conception and birth, when it has awaken'd him from his slumbers on the Treasury Bench, has furnished us with a Resident whom the Chinese will not acknowledge, and a Fleet of Clippers and Cock Boats for a set of Ocean Kings in the Shape of Merchants and Factors, with such a Fleet and such a Naval Service, that with Hamlet according to poor Kean's reading we may safely say,

" Eye shall not look upon its like again."

We have somewhat wandered from our subject in our admiration of the old order of things, and have no doubt our views will be combated by the Commercial World of the present day. Freedom (we mean the word) leads many a man astray, and Free Trade as far as China is concerned, has in our opinion proved a Chimera, a vigorous policy may yet induce some favorable change in our relations with China. There we cannot assert *the boasted Empire of Opinion*. The Chinese *despise* us and make no secret of their contempt. When they have learned to dread us we may look for respect, and not until then. Policy has done its utmost and failed, d anwe can only fervently trust that Sir Gordon Bremer will now try what coercion will do and resort to the " Argumentum Baculinum." The first shell thrown into Canton may clear the Atmosphere, and though for the sake of suffering humanity we should delight to hear that the Chinese Authorities had abated their pretensions and succumbed, we are still obliged to coincide in the general opinion of Anglo India, that nothing short of decisive action, and a severe lesson, will ever induce their Government to restore their relations with us to a sound and healthy settlement.

Feb. 19.—We have received letters up to Jan. 30th from Scinde. General Brooks was to leave Shapoor on that morning for Bhaug, Mr. Ross Bell starting on the morrow for the same place. Our correspondent says there is a large Force assembled at Bhaug and Dadur, from thence they go up the Pass and are to be stationed at Quetta, Mustong and Khelat. It is believed the following will be the disposition of the Force.

At Quetta.

20th Native Infantry.
21st Ditto.
1 Troop Horse Artillery.

At Mustong.

1st Light Cavalry.
3rd Ditto.
H. M's. 40th Foot.

At Khelat.

25th Native Infantry.
4 Guns.

At Dadur.

6th Native Infantry.
Curtis' and Skinner's Horse.
1 Company Foot Artillery.

At Sukkur.

1st Grenadiers.
2nd Ditto.
1 Company Foot Artillery.

Mustong, it is believed, is to be the Head Quarters, both of the Political and Military

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* Foote and Garrick once went on a Theatrical Tour together, Garrick was excessively stingy which Foote (who was called " the Aristophanes of his day) knowing, determined to play a trick on him, and at every Turnpeke, Inn and Ale House, always put en the appearance of an idiot and when a bill was brought invariably pointed to Garrick and said " Nunky pays for all." Garrick was obliged to submit with as good a grace as he could, but of course learned a lesson which quired no repitition.

Departments. H. M's. 41st, 1 Troop Horse Artillery and the 5th Native Infantry returning to India. Report says Nusseer Khan has come in and that the Murrees are our humble servants. The Old Murree Chief had sent his confidential man over to Captain *Kahun* Brown, but on reaching the plains and learning that Mr. Ross Bell and his escort were coming on, got in a funk took to his heels and made a run of it. The negociations are entirely in Captain Brown's hands and great hopes are entertained to our Brave Kahun Friend will shortly arrange matters with this tribe, as should not this confidential gentleman again present himself in the course of a few days, Captain Brown will visit his Quarters in the Hills. The Murree Tribe appear to be great cowards and now that they see so large a Force as 9000 men are opposed against them, are very willing to come to terms, and appear to have the words well engraven in their minds of

> He that from battle runs away
> May live to fight another day.

IT will be seen by an extract from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 11th Instant, that there is every probability of Troops being called into active service in the Punjaub.—Shere Sing has got possession of the throne and declares that he will endeavour to retain it at any price or hazard, and does not appear to be at all favorable to the interference or advice of our Government, some of the former Ministers have been re-instated and General Ventura has had the honor ? conferred on him of the Command of Ten Thousand Men.—The policy which we have always advocated is that to which the Government stand pledged to, namely the succession of the throne to Khurruck Sing and his heirs.—His widow is willing to allow us to interpose and has, so report says, gone so far as to offer six annas out of every rupee's worth of revenue if, we will only lend aid and secure to the yet unborn offspring of her late Son, a succession to the Guddee.—We do not think John Company will pay much attention to this, but having given their promise will keep it, and never acknowledge Shere Sing as the Lord of the Punjaub. The deposing him from the Throne, will cause a little fighting and our brave Troops may yet have a haul, at the Coffers of Lahore.—To say that the Government of India will retrogade from their word and support the present incumbent is preposterous, leaving this out of the question, the relation in which Shere Sing stands to the late old Runjeet, would of itself be a justifiable act for the interference of the British Government, they having in the treaty, most positively promised to support Khurruck Sing, & his heirs considering him, & justly so, the rightful heir to the Throne—Our aid it appears has been solicited by his Widow, and although no prospect of addition of Territory or Revenue presents itself, we do not, as we before said, believe that the Government will go back from their word, but that our promise must and will be proved, even at the Cannon's Mouth, to be by us held sacred, and that the present "Pretender" and holder of the reins of the Government will be compelled to yield them into the hands of those whom John Company deems able to guide things better and who have *right* on their side.—A permanent Resident and Political Agent at the Court of Lahore, the Troops of the Punjaub officered from John Company's Army, similar to the Nizam's, would not only be the means of entirely quietting the insurrectionary spirit existing, but extend largely our commerce and open a direct line of communication from Simla to Herat, thus increasing the safety of our territories, and enabling us to hold the key of India."

A Public Meeting of the European (we are sorry we cannot add Native) Inhabitants of Bombay took place yesterday at the Town Hall at ½ past 3 P. M. to take into consideration some Testimonial of the Public Services and the estimation of the private virtues of the Honorable James Farish on his departure for his Native Land.

James Henry Crawford Esq. of the Civil Service took the Chair.

The meeting though not very numerous was highly select, and the Heads of the Civil, Military, and Commercial world attended. The extraordinary feature of the meeting was the absence of the Native Gentlemen of the Island. On every other occasion when a public Testimonial of the services of an eminent public individual were to be recorded none were so forward in the unanimity of feeling and expression with their European fellow Citizens, as the heads of Native Society, but when the friend of the Native, the Philanthropic Farish whose name is associated with every measure of benevolence and every strenuous effort for the education, enlightenment and advancement in Society of every caste and denomination, when such a man was to be the object of public eulogium and a mark for the approbation of his fellow men with two exceptions, No Parsee no Hindoo, no Mogul, in fine no Native attended to express what should have been felt if they had duly appreciated the man, and not gratuitously supposed that Mr. Farish was mixed up in matters, which however in conscience he might have approved, he as an official never had or could have had a hand in. We allude particularly to the case of Dr. Wilson and the Parsee youths, and we may as well say that during the course of the meeting Dr. Wilson who was present took occasion to vouch most solemnly that he had never had any communication with Mr. Farish on the subject. We shall now strive to give a faint outline of what occurred, but as we could not for the present get an authentic copy of the Resolutions, we can only put down what we could recollect.

Mr. Crawford first opened the meeting in a neat speech and stated its object, he eulogized Mr. Farish in a manner which was cordially concurred in by every one present, pointed out his philanthropic exertions in the cause of Native Education, and finally said that as the most congenial tribute to Mr. Farish it was proposed to institute a Scholarship in the New Grant Medical College, to be called the "Farish Scholarship" he sat down amid general applause.

Mr. Willoughby C. S. then rose and after going over the same ground read the first resolution which was to the above effect.

This was seconded by H. G. Gordon Esq. and the resolution was put and carried. John Skinner Esq. then rose and stated his surprize at the absence of all the Native Gentlemen who usually attended on such occasions, which he attributed to a want of respect and regard for the eminent individual in whose honor the present meeting was held. He concluded a very strong speech with proposing a resolution to the effect that the subscription to the present testimonial should be confined to Europeans with the exception of the two Native Gentlemen present (Manockjee Cursetjee and Aga Mahomed Jaffer, as the Gentlemen alluded to might say, you may take our money but you shall not have our presence. (Applause.)

Colonel Dunsterville seconded this motion and said that he believed with one exception he was the oldest resident in Bombay present, and he did feel surprize at the present conduct of the Native Gentlemen. He had always been a friend to the Parsees and had been ever happy to promote their advancement and improvement, but that he thought the cause they were at present pursuing was not likely to add to their honor and respectability. The Colonel sat down with great applause. The Chair man deprecated any departure from the object of the meeting.

Henry Fawcett Esquire opposed this motion of Mr. Skinner's and said he thought that the matter had better be left open and that whoever wished should be permitted to subscribe. Several other gentlemen thought that the conduct alluded to ought to be taken no notice of, but passed over as it deserved. Dr. Wilson as stated above, declared he had had no communication with the Hon'ble Mr. Farish, nor support beyond that of the law in the matter of the conversion of the Parsee youths. Finally as much difference of opinion existed, the matter was put to the vote when there appeared

For Mr. Skinner's motion......	24
Mr. Fawcett's Amendment	29
Majority against Mr. Skinner's motion	5

Mr. Marriott C. S. and Major Lester proposed the other resolutions, one of which was to the effect that a Deputation of Gentlemen should wait on the Hon'ble Gentleman to communicate the resolutions of the Meeting, and another that Government should be requested to forward an official communication of the resolutions of the Meeting to the Court of Directors.

Manockjee Cursetjee then addressed the Meeting and in a very neat speech stated his regret at the absence of his native brethren, and said that he attended to do honor to Mr. Farish without any other motive, he also expressed his gratitude for Mr. Skinner's exception in his favor as to the point of subscribing which he should feel proud and happy to do.

Messrs. Skinner and Fawcett then agreed for the sake of unanimity that their motions should be withdrawn from the records of the proceedings, this also occasioned some conversation and a second division took place when it was decided those motions should be expunged from the records. An allusion was made to the Gentlemen of the Press being present, when Dr. Stevenson very truly observed, that it was a public Meeting and every body who spoke must stand by what they had said.

Colonel Dunsterville and Mr. Skinner were not at all inclined to retract what they had advanced. The Meeting closed with a motion by Mr. Skinner that a vote of thanks should be given to James Henry Crawford Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Mr. Crawford returned thanks.

A subscription list was opened and above 5000 Rupees were put down in the room.

The Chairman apologized for the *unavoidable* absence of Sir T. McMahon and stated that Sir J. Awdry and the Lord Bishop did not attend from motives of delicacy, being family connexions of the Hon'ble Gentleman.

We hope in a few days to get an authentic copy of the resolutions, and we are only sorry that our Native friends should have divided themselves from their European Brethren on an occasion when we should have looked for every testimony of kindly feeling. A practical commentary on such conduct is the fact of the objects of the Meeting being still devoted to the promotion of *Native* Education, & *Native advancement* in the most useful of all Sciences and the Farish Medical Scholarships will be a standing monument of the difference between Christian feeling and Native gratitude.

Feb. 22.—THE very extraordinary Elliot whose proceedings seem ever to be grounded on an abandonment of the best interests of the people he has been sent to represent, has again signalized his political career by as gross a mistake as ever was committed by any representative of a civilized nation. It will scarcely be credited in Europe that he has violated our own blockade, and all as he says "from" friendly respect to the Flag of the United States and permitted two American Vessels "The *Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*" to pass out from Whampoa with full Cargoes of Tea on board. The English Merchants in China very properly protested against such an act, and the answer of the Plenipotentiary to that protest is like all other documents which have emanated from him futile and puerile in the extreme. In the protest the Law of Blockade has been very ably and clearly recited and besides in the case of the "*Panama*" it is proved that she arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th of June only 3 days previous to the notice of Blockade, and "could only "have succeeded in obtaining entry in so "short a period by *very unusual facilities* "afforded by the Chinese arising from the "fact of the Blockade being declared." The other Vessel the *Kosciusko* (formerly the Sir Charles Malcolm) had been repeatedly "refused entry "in the Port because her Cargo had been "taken on board at the outer anchorages, "in violation of the Rules of the Port of "Canton which require Ships Papers to "shew their Cargo to have been bonafide "shipped at some Foreign Port." As we have extracted the whole of the correspondence we refer our readers to it and particularly to Captain Elliot's letter and Sir G. Bremer's answer, From a perusal of both it will be seen that the late Commander in Chief Admiral Elliot and his relative had settled the matter long before, and the Commodore who ought to have been consulted, merely assents to the measure, as a pledge had been given by the Plenipotentiary and his relation, and a refusal would place the former in an ugly situation "inconsistent with the honor of the country as well as the good faith which ever marks her functionaries." The Commodore however very wisely shakes off all responsibility. Captain Elliot is very particular in requesting no part of these proceedings may be published in China which the Merchants have agreed to *so far*, but forward copies for publication elsewhere. In his letter the Plenipotentiary seems very indulgent towards the Chinese, and deprecates hostilities which he says may "unhappily ensue between the two countries. This shews that he has not only a great deal of the milk of human kindness in his disposition, and not a little of the cream of stupidity in his head. Are we not essentially at war? If not what was the taking of Chusan and the fight at the Barrier? The very latest news is a report that the Plenipotentiary has at last given up his ill advised attempts at negotiation, and that Sir G. Bremer is about to try a few convincing arguments at the Bogue Forts. We fervently hope this may prove to be the case, and that no more policy will be tried until we have convinced the Fokies that we can back our arguments vigorously. The old Copy Books used to shew the adage "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," but the Elliots have been *the Pickpockets*, and filched away our happiest opportunities. All our hopes now centre in Sir G. Bremer if he too adopts the Motto "Festina lente," we are lost indeed and may safely predict such a train of disasters to the expedition and even to our Trade, as the annals of the English in the East have not exhibited for two centuries.

However we hope for better things, and are sanguine that even now while we are penning these lines that the celestials have been tumbled from their lofty stools of pretension and pride, and that the Brother of the Sun and Moon has been humbled to the dust before the Victorious Banner of the Queen of the West.

Feb. 24.—WE have received letters from the Army in Scinde to the 3rd of January. The Right Wing of H. M. 40th Regiment was expected at Baugh on the 4th, having halted at a place called Hageakushere eleven miles distant. The Wing had made some very stiff marches having the previous day got over 19½ miles between half past four & twelve A. M. from Dadur to Hageakushere. We are very sorry to learn that the Wing is suffering dreadfully from the Scinde Boils or Ulcers, only two officers having escaped them and very few of the men, while at Dadur, while several of the latter have had their faces much disfigured by these dreadful afflictions. The following Troops are now at Dadur. The 2nd Grenadiers, a Wing of the 20th N. I., and the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery. General Brooke's Camp was at the date of our letter pitched about 4 miles on the Dadur or North side of Baugh. The work of pacification is said to be progressing, but much fruit thereof has not yet appeared. The weather is awfully cold and some difficulties present themselves in the passage of the Bolan Pass for want of forage. The Hill Tribes were quite quiet!

BY the General Orders which we have extracted this day from the Bengal *Hurkaru* of the 12th Instant. It will be perceived that the 2d Cavalry for their cowardly and dastardly conduct at Purwan Durrah, are to be *disbanded, and that the Regiment is to be struck out of the list of the Bengal Army*. Severe as this sentence may appear to be, we are of opinion that it is comparatively speaking a mild one. During the Peninsular War the least act of cowardice or insubordinate conduct was immediately punished with Death. We are not advocates for the taking away the life of a fellow creature, for any crime short of actual Murder, but we do consider the punishment that these ignominious rascals deserved, was transportation to a penal settlement for Life. They will now be let loose on the world, and in all probability be the means of exciting rebellion, riot, and pillage in different parts of the Country, and causing confusion and anarchy in those Courts which are not now very favorable to the British Government. We would not be at all surprised if they, in a body offered their services to Shere Sing or some other discontented power, for altho' they have proved themselves Cowards before the Enemy when fighting under the banners of the English, still their knowledge of discipline and tactic would be valuable at a parade though we have no doubt that when they come to the scratch, they would desert any leader or any Banner which might invite them to cross swords with an enemy as they have done at Purwan Durrah. It is to be deplored that the Governor General has acted so very leniently, and that a few years on the roads was not added to their punishment. If a Regiment or even part of one in future, feel at all disaffected, they have merely to be guilty of an act of cowardice, and they will be set at liberty. The disgrace attendant on a disbandonment of a Corps is not felt by the Cowards who are the occasion of it, but by those who are not implicated. The dismissal from the service, is most likely the very thing they wanted, and we have no hesitation in saying that when the General Order is promulgated to them, they will one and all laugh in their sleeves and rejoice that they have thus so easily got rid of a service to which they had a dislike. We are not in possession of even a hint of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry and are therefore unable to say whether or not there existed any extenuating, circumstances. But from the pros and cons we have read on the subject, we reiterate our opinion that the sentence is not half severe enough and that the leniency of the sentence will not effect that good, which a severe example would have done, not only in the minds of the 2d Cavalry themselves but the Army in general.

We have just received, in time for our dawk edition, the General Order, disbanding the 2d Cavalry:

General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Head-Quartrrs, Calentta, 11th February, 1841. *by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, Fort William; 10th February* 1841.

No. 38 of 1841.—With feelings of deep regret the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council announces to the army, the shameful "misbehaviour before the enemy" of two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, and the ignominious punishment with which, after the fullest consideration, His Lordship in Council feels himself imperatively called upon to visit their disgraceful misconduct.

2. From the proceedings of courts of inquiry, which have been laid before Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it appears, that on the 21st of November last, at Purwan Darrah, in the Kohistan of Cabool, the squadrons in question, comprising two-thirds of the whole Regiment, while confronting a body of Afghan horse, were ordered to charge, but could not be caused to follow their European officers; and further, that when their manifest cowardice emboldened the enemy to became the assailants, so far from even defending themselves, they turned their horses, and fled in panic and inextricable confusion, and only stard their flight when they had agained the rear of the column from which they had been detached in pursuit.

3 The noble example set them by their European officers, whom they basely allowed to charge unsupported, and of whom Captains Fraser and Ponsonby were severely wounded, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Crispin killed on the spot, renders their dastardly conduct the more inexcusable; and the disgrace with which they have covered their Regiment and themselves, at the close of Military operations, during which the most conspicuous bravery had been disdlayed by their brethren in arms, imposes on Government the necessity of removing them from the gallant army to which they are a reproach, and in which their continuance would doubtless be a course of regret and dissatisfaction.

4 His Lordship in Council accordingly directs, that the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry be struck out of the list of the Bengal army; that the whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and Troopers, who were present on the 2d of November with the two squadrons under the commaud of Captain Fraser, whether borne on the strength of those squadrons, or doing duty with them, be dismissed the service; and that the remaining native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and Troopers of the corps, be drafted into the other cavalry regiments, in such proportions as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

5 The dismissal of the two squadrons is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as soon as possible, after the return of the Regiment to Hindoostan; and none of the dismissed parties are ever to be re-enlisted, or employed in any way in the service to Government.

6 Should any officers or men of the squadrons ordered to be dismissed, who were present with Captain Fraser's detachment on the 21st of November, have been intermediately transferred to the invalid establishment. they are to be forthwith struck off its rolls.

7 His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving full effect to the intentions of Government.

8 Instructions will be issued hereafter for the disposal and employment of the european officers of the 2d Regiment Liget Cavalry.

(Signed) J. STUART, *Lieut. Colonel.*
Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Dept.
Hurkaru, February 12.

Feb. 26.—FROM the Mauritius we perceive that Sir Lionel Smith has rescinded his measure against the French Aliens, and we have extracted his proclamation to that effect. The *Cerneen* gives him due praise for this alteration of sentiment but condemns the last paragraph of the Proclamation as ungenerous. The aliens in the Mauritius are represented for the most part as employed in humble capacities as Teachers in Colleges, Schools, or as Managers of Sugar Estates, persons who take no interest in politics and interfere not in public affairs, but are quiet and good contributors to the wealth of the Colony. We fear our old General is a little hasty although a more generous open hearted gentlemanlike Officer we never knew, while his previous conduct in Jamaica has proved his fitness for Colonial Government.

WE are at length enabled to announce that a blow has been struck in China. The Bogue Forts have been captured with little or no loss. No sooner however was this achievement ended than Captain Elliot publishes a Circular announcing an Armistice, and appears to repent the consequences of his own rashness. He receives a lecture from Keshen and like a naughty boy is ready to blubber and promise never to do so again. How well the Chinese must understand his character. Even when beaten the cunning Keshen knew his man and how he could humbug him. We do trust that events may now have an happy issue, and this vigorous proceeding which we have no difficulty in tracing to Sir Gordon Bremer promises fair, but if the numbing influence of the Plenipotentiary is again allowed to prevail, we have only to look for procrastination, vacillation and loss of National character. No terms should now be offered but the most *rigorous*, and only the time necessary for preparation should delay an advance on Canton if our propositions are not instantly agreed to. No evasion, no hesitation should be permitted, we have now drawn the sword in earnest and should throw away the Scabbard. For five weary Months has negotiation been tried, and tried in vain, however the smoke of our Cannon has scarcely blown away when our unhappy Political functionary declares an Armistice at the very first request of the Chinese Commander-in-Chief sent by an old Woman in a Tanka Boat, and more *conditions are* OFFERED for his acceptance. The word vacillation ought to be erased from our Dictionaries in future and Elliotism substituted to commemorate our Chinese Political exploits. From Chusan we find that the health of our Troops keeps steadily improving with the coldness of the Weather and the Chinese say there that they shall commence hostilities in the Spring, for which purpose it is supposed they are busily employed organizing their Forces. Some Trade has begun in the Bazars of Ting hae, and Tea in small quantities was offered for sale. Captain Scott of the *Samarang* is reported to be appointed Governor of Chuenpee Fort, but another account states that both that and the Fort of Ty-cock-tow have been utterly destroyed, the Guns blown up and thrown into the Sea. There is something irresistibly comic in the Chinese sending an old Woman to Elliot, with the Flag of Truce. Truly we think he sent a very proper person, and that Elliot is as much of an old Woman in all his public actions as any of the most helpless old Bodies we could select from a Parish Workhouse in England, only as far as Tea is concerned, we should expect the old Lady to make a better fight for her Tea Table comforts than the magnanimous Charley alias Mrs. Froth.

By the Brig *Lady Grant*, from Singapore, we have just received a *Malacca Weekly Register* of the 28th and Singapore Free Press of the 25th January. They give us the important intelligence of the Capture of the Bogue Forts after an obstinate resistance in which the Chinese lost 700 men while our loss was only 3 killed and 26 wounded.

CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

The BOGUE FORTS HAVE AT LENGTH FALLEN to H. M.'s Arms ! is the important intelligence which has reached the Settlement this morning by the *Brigand*, from China the 14th inst. We embody a portion of the intelligence in a *Supplement*.

Sunday morning the 10th January.—On Wednesday the 6th, it became known here, in consequence of letters having been received from the squad on at the Bogue, that the last term again granted to the Chinese for complying with the demands of the English, had expired, and that useless negotiations would give place to warlike demonstrations, and on Thursday at midnight the arrival of H. M. Cutter *Louisa* from the Bogue confirmed these news, by bringing despatches from Capt Elliot, of which the following was made known to the British community on Friday morning the 8th.

CIRCULAR.

To H. B. M's. Subjects resident in Macao.

Negotiations have been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have both fallen to H. M. Arms.

It will be very satisfactory to H. M. subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, notwithstanding an obstinate and honorable defence at all points.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, at anchor in Anson's Bay,
7th January, 1841, 1h. 40m. P. M.
True Copy, E. ELMSLIE,
Secy & Treasurer to the Superintendant.
Canton Press, Jan. 10.

All Friday and Saturday passed by without any news being received from the Bogue, but rumours of what had been done there, were as usual rife, & the Chinese smugglers who had during that time had passed out of the river, brought the report that the whole of the Bogue forts had fallen into the hands of the English. According to some, heavy firing was heard at different times, and the excitement and anxiety to hear a confirmation of those flattering reports was naturally very great.

This morning early arrived the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* from the Bogue with dispatches, and by her at length a true account of what has really occurrsd became known, and we shall now lay before our readers as detailed an account of the occurrences as we received from an eye witness.

On Thursday morning the Steamer *Nemesis, Enterprize* and *Madagascar* took the troops on board, consisting of about 700 Native Infantry, (the Madras 37th and Bengal Volunteers) and about 200 Europeans, of the invalids lately returned from Manilla in the *Ernaad* and *Defiance*, and these, with about 400 marines, in all about 1300 men, under the command of Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th, were landed, the marines in boats from their respective ships, in a bay below Chuenpee fort, three men of war, the *Calliope, Larne*, and *Hyacinth*, taking up their position opposite the lower-battary of Chuenpee fort, and opened a fire upon it, whilst the Steamers *Nemesis* and *Queen* threw shells with great effect into the upper fort or watch tower, a building only lately erected, in a commanding position, and which soon compelled its garrison to evacuate it. H. M. land forces, which met with some resistance, after ascending the hill took possession of this upper fort and thence opened a tremendously destructive fire of musketry upon the garrison of the open battery below, and these were seen from the ships attempting to save themselves, by creeping through the embrasures and leaping down upon the rocks below, a height of about 200 feet, which must have been fatal to many. The cannonade from the ships was no longer answered from the fort, and at about half past eleven they were in undisputed possession of the English, and the Union Jack planted upon them. The loss of the Chinese has been tremendous, they, after the watch-tower had been taken, having no means of escaping, and the fort and the water near it were filled with dead bodies—their whole number in killed is variously estimated at between 5 to 700; our informant thinks the former to be about right. The English had of the land forces only 3 men killed and 26 wounded. The ships of war as far we have heard, sufferred no loss. The watch-tower mounted 10, and the lower fort about 25 guns.

Whilst this was enacting at Chuenpee, H. M. S *Druid, Samarang, Modeste* and *Columbine* took up their position opposite to the fort of Ty-cock-tow, about 3 miles to the southward of Chuenpee, and opened their fire upon it, which was for a while returned with great spirit, but the guns of the fort were soon disabled, when a party of sailors were landed to take possession, which they effected, but not without resistance from the Chinese, who are represented to have fought bravely to the last, and the first Lieutenant of the *Samarang* was wounded in the breast by a spear. At about 11 o'clock the English flag floated from the fort also.

After the taking of the forts the steamers went to destroy the many war junks that were in Anson's bay, but the water being very shallow, only the *Nemesis*, towing at the same time some 10 or 12 boats could get sufficiently near to do them effective damage. When the junks saw her coming into shallow water they attempted to escape, but the first rocket fired from the *Nemesis* must have entered the powder magazine of a junk, as she immediately blew up. The crews of most of the junks jumped overboard and got on shore, and the vessels were set on fire by the English boat crews, 18 of them, which successively blew up. Notwithstanding the exertions of the *Nemesis* a good many junks escaped through a creek connected with the inner-waters of the Bogue.

On Friday morning everything was prepared to attack the principal fort of Anunghoy, and H. M. S. *Blenheim* towed by a steamer had already taken up a position opposite it, and the *Queen* steamer had sent some shells into the Wang-tong fort, facing that of Anunghoy, when at about 9 o'clock a flag of truce appeared at the Admiral's mast head, and a signal was made to desist from further aggression.

This interruption of hostilities was caused, we understand by the Chinese admiral sending by means of an old woman in a tankta boat a flag of truce to Capt. Elliot, praying for delay that he might send a despatch to Canton, and, as has always been the case hitherto, the wishes of the Chinese were immediately attended to, and time given them until Monday night when, if they do not comply with all the demands, it is understood hostilities will re-commence.

Negotiations must have a charm for the Plenipotentiary that he cannot resist: he has been engaged in them to no purpose during the last five months, and although every body else expected nothing from them, yet they were continued week after week, month after month until at last even the Plenipotentiary's infatuation seemed to give way and the attack related above determined on, but no sooner are two paltry forts taken, and no sooner does a subordinate Chinese officer beg for a suspension of hostilities, but this is immediately granted ; the English forces are checked in their career of victory, and the Chinese allowed to recover from the consternation into which the reduction of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, and the destruction of their fleet had thrown them, that they may, we presume, on a future day oppose a more troublesoms resistance. At present the Chinese are busy removing every thing valuable from the forts. We should have thought that if negotiations are so soon to be resumed, they might as well be carried on from the Bogue-forts, whence the demand of the Plenipotentiary would be made with peculiar weight, and if there was good reason for attacking the Chinese at all, such attack should have been persevered in until all resistance was overcome. But the temptation of new negotiations, no matter how resumed, was too strong to be resisted by the Plenipotentiary.

On Friday and yesterday the two reduced forts were utterly destroyed ; the guns partly blown up, and partly rendered otherwise unserviceable, and thrown into the sea, and the numerous dead were buried.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M's. SUBJECTS.

H. M. S. *Wellesley*, off Anunghoy, 8th Jan. 1841.

A communication has been received from the Chinese Commander-in-Chief which has led to an armistice, with the purpose to afford the High Commissioner time to consider certain conditions now offered for his acceptance.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BOCCA TIGRIS.

(From the Canton Register of 12th May.)

We have just received the following intelligence brought by the arrivals from the Bogue.

It appears—or it is reported—that H. M. Plenipotentiary, after the capture of the forts at Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow took the first step to open communications with the commandant of Anunghoy ; a message was sent, through some of the Chinese prisoners, to that officer, informing him, that if he would haul down his flags the British would cease hostilities ; in reply to this communication, the Chinese commandant deputed his heralds in the *Tanka* boat : the consequences of these communications have been made known to H. M's. subjects by the public circular dated the 8th instant, published above.

When the commandant of Anunghoy hauled his flags down, he told the British officer who brought the message, that he could not surrender the fort ; and also, that though they were desirous of peace, they were at the same time quite prepared for war.

We have likewise heard that *Keshen* has sent a remonstrance to H. M's. Plenipotentiary, lecturing him on his madness in attacking the Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow forts, telling him no good will be done by such conduct, and asking him, " how he can possibly report such rebellious proceedings to his Imperial Majesty"—and it is said that H. M's. Plenipotentiary has evinced " a too late repentance," expressing his regret for, and lamenting, the consequences of his own acts.

It is reported that *Chuenpee* is to be held by the English, and Capt. Scott of the *Samarang*, is appointed commandant, and has moored his ship close in.

As the above are but reports, though coming from the most respectable sources, we, at present, forbear making any comments on them. A circular from H. M's. plenipotentiary will, doubtless, soon inform H. M's. subjects of the present relations between Great Britain and China : whether it is peace or war, and how long it is probable either will continue.

The delay in the publication of our paper enables us to report the arrival of the *Wilhelmina Maria*, Valentin, from Manila 29th December. Of the two ships the *Kociusko* and *Panama*, which were permitted to break the blockade, the latter has sailed for the United States, but the former, drawing too much water, has only a few days since arrived outside.

Canton Press, 9th Jany.

Accounts from Chusan to 24th December have been received per *Eagle*, according to which the health of the troops was improving, there being no new cases of sickness. As will be seen from an Extact of a letter from thence, communication with Ningpo was unrestricted, but the writer of *that* letter says that the Chinese intend commencing hostilities in spring. We do not think it unlikely, having never had much faith in the pacific intentions of the Chinese government, as long as these could only by sacrifices on their part, and their having hitherto refrained from extensive hostile acts, was probably caused by the bad state of the army, which must have been much demoralized during the two last peaceful reigns, particularly when it is borne in mind that the civil service is at all times held in higher esteem in China than the military, and neglected during peace, can only regain its proper rank in times of pressing necessity. How far the preparations lately made in our neighbourhood have served to organize an effective body of troops, the events now passing at the Bogue will show ; we do not expect to hear much said in favor of their discipline or tactics. Provisions at Chusan were plentiful, the bazar was supplied with all kinds of necessaries, and even articles of Export Commerce, such as course Silk Piece-goods. Raw Silk of inferior quality, Tea but in small quantities, were offered for sale. The weather was getting very cold, the Thermometer having fallen as low as 22 deg.—*Ibid.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS, FEB. 3.

CHINA.—On Monday evening last the H. C. Steamer *Enterprize* anchored in the roads from Macao, having left that port on the 23rd ult. with despatches for the Government of Bengal, announcing the important intelligence of the settlement of the Chinese question—or at least, in the words of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, " the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself."

The *Circular* in which this is announced to British subjects in China, under the head of Captain ELLIOT, we republish below from the *Canton Press* of the 23rd Jany, together with the comments of that journal on the issue to which the long pending negociations have thus been brought ; which we recommend to the attention of our readers.

At the present moment we will confine ourselves to stating that we consider the " preliminary arrangements," announced by Capt. ELLIOT as anything but satisfactory, or adapted to meet the expectations generally entertained of the final issue to these important negociations.

On Tuesday the 26th ult, as we have been informed, the British flag was to be hoisted at Hongkong, and a portion of the force to be disembarked, to take formal possession of the island in the name of Her Majesty. The troops were then to re-embark and to remain on board ship until proper quarters were provided for them on shore. Capt ELLIOT was to proceed in a few days in a steamer up the River to Second Bar ; where he was to have an interview with the Imperial Commissioner KESHEN.

The following particulars regarding the loss of the *Kite* have at last transpired, from communications obtained from the captives at Whampoa. This vessel struck on a quicksand off the Coast during a squall and capsized immedialely. Captain NOBLE and child were thrown into the sea and drowned, and Mrs. NOBLE was also washed overboard, but saved with great difficulty by Lieut. DOUGLAS of the R. N. How many survived does not appear, but Lieut. DOUGLAS and Mrs. NOBLE with several others, lascars and soldiers, got into one of the ship's boats, in which they were for the space of 4 days, and they had nearly succeeded in effecting a bargain with a Junk to convey them to Chusan, when they were pounced upon by the Mandarins and conveyed prisoners to Ningpo, where they were at first most inhumanly treated—Poor Mrs. NOBLE, like the rest, was thrust manacled into a cage, the only difference in her treatment being that her irons were lighter than those put on the men—This, by degrees, gave way to milder treatment, until they were all at last allowed apartments, bedding, &c. in their prison, and finally some further indulgences were granted, much contributing to their comfort.

We have also received an authentic account of the circumstances attending the Capture of Captain ANSTRUTHER, which differ in every particular from what has yet been published on the subject. It appears that this officer while out on a survey, accompanied only by an old and favourite native servant, was surrounded and attacked by a crowd of Chinese, whom, armed only with the spade his servant had brought with him, he manfully kept at bay, until, the numbers augmenting, and seeing his poor follower, whom he vainly endeavoured to rescue, inhumanly murdered, and all retreat precluded, he endeavoured to fight his way through the mass that encompassed him on every side, but was of course overpowered by numbers, and struck down, with some severe cuts on his head—from the effect of which he however very shortly recovered—Further particulars of this transaction we will be able to give in tomorrow's number—An order had gone up to Ningpo from the imperial commissioner directing the immediate release of all the prisoners detained here.

Some disappointment has been experienced at the *Enterprise* bringing no letter or Papers for this place—but we understand information was duly and timely given of her intended departure, on the evening of the 23rd, and the omission, from what we learn, appears to have originated in a belief that she would not sail until the following morning.

(From the Canton Press, 23rd Jany. 1841.)

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th Jany, 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself involving the following conditions :

1. The cession of the Island and Harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and Duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the Trade were conducted at Whampoa.
2. An indemnity to the British Government of Six Millions of Dollars, One Million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1846.
3. Direct official intercourse between the Countries upon an equal footing.
4. The Trade of the Port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

Details remain matter of negotiation.

The Plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that Her Majesty's Government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British Ships and Merchants and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British Flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of Foreign powers that may resort to Her Majesty's Possession.

Pending Her Majesty's further pleasure there will be no Port or other charges to the British Government.

The Plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queen's subjects :— Indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people and becoming deference for the institutions and Government of the Country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

The Plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the Commander of the Expedition to China ; and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance, which has distinguished the officers and Forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured the British Community will sympathize cordially with him in their sentiments of lasting respect for His Excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

He cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary China.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the Commercial Community that he will use his best effort with Her Majesty's Government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for indemnity.

And, mindful of the interest of parties in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the Right Honorable the Governor General of India to second these purposes as far as may seem just to his Lordship.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

At length, as will be seen from the above Circular addressed by H. M. Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China, the so long pending negotiations have come to a head, and *preliminary* arrangements involving certain conditions, as the basis, we suppose, of the treaty to be entered into between the two countries have been concluded. We are informed that "details remain matter of negociation" and before the nature of these becomes known we must be content with offering our remarks upon the above public document alone, and we assure our readers that no desire on our part of finding fault where none exists, but a conviction that British interest have been lightly sacrificed uponinsufficient considerations, shall prompt the observations we are about to offer.

In order to do this it will be well to recall to mind the circumstances which rendered it necessary that Great Britain should send a splendid armament to the shores of this Empire, that its government might be made aware that it could no longer be allowed with impunity to trample under foot the rights of other nations. Upon the plea that some British merchants had acted contrary to the fiscal regulations of the country, not only they, but all British and Foreigners residing in Canton were detained prisoners during more than six weeks ; under threats of being starved, and of personal violence, they were despoiled of properly costing 10 Millions of dollars or more. H. M. Representative, now had offered his mediation, was likewise imprisoned, and threatened with " the last degree of of severity, as he informed H. M. subjects" ; all ships were detained at Whampoa at heavy demurrage, and permission for both persons and ships to depart was only given after all the Opium of which the English had been possessed, was given up to the Superintendent, & by him to the Chinese Government, under a pledge from the former to its owners that they should be repaid for it by the British Government. After this the English merchants trusting to the energy and protection of their government for redress, retired to Macao, but the rancour of the Chinese followed them even there, and they were obliged to take refuge on board their ships. The most inflammatory proclamation, against the English were published they were not to be allowed to land for water, the springs were poisoned ; all Chinese were invited to kill Englishmen wherever they were found, and an unarmed passage boat was attacked by mandarins, and its crew and passengers inhumanly butchered and mutilated.

These were the principal offences committed by the Chinese for which full reparation was to be obtained, and to secure which an armament sufficient to strike terror into the most remote inhabitants of this land, was sent ; this arrived here exactly seven months ago—it is not now our object to repeat what during all that time it did or did not do ; our business is with the result it has produced in the hands of H. M. Plenipotentiary, a result which falls so far short of the expectations entertained by all, that should be inclined to doubt its reality, did not the document heading these remarks stare us in the face.

The conditions obtained by H. M. Plenipotentiary are four, and we shall consider them seriatim : " 1st, The cession of the Island of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade was conducted at Whampoa."

We consider that for an *independent* British settlement no situation can possibly be more favorably chosen than that of Hongkong. The island itself is of little extent, we are told about 15 miles in circumference, but it forms with the neighbouring lands one of the finest ports existing, where any number of ships and of any size may safely anchor in the worst of weathers, and the settlement of Hongkong would, we doubt not, in a very short time become a place of very considerable trade, were its possession by the British not clogged with the condition that the same duties as at Whampoa are to be paid there, which, in our estimation, destroys at once all the benefit that might be expected to trade there, and will in fact reduce the British settlement of Hongkong to nothing more than a military station, and make it possibly the resort of the families of foreign merchants transacting business at Canton, although even this is doubtful, as they may continue to prefer Macao. The same charges and duties being paid at Hongkong as at Whampoa, it follows as a matter of necessity that the trade will remain where for centuries it has been established, and not seek a new location where it is under the same disadvantages, whithout its being afforded the same facilities it now finds in a populous commercial City, long the centre of the commerce of the Empire, and under the same charge infinitely better situated than a port on an out-of-the-way island can ever be. Had Hongkong come unconditionally into the possession of the English, we should have thought it a valuable possession, acquired at whatever price ; now according to the reading we give to the Plenipotentiary's Circular its value is little or none.

" 2nd. An indemnity to the British Government of six Millions of Dollars, one Million payable at once and the remainder in equal instalments ending in 1846."

As above stated, the cost of the Opium alone, extorted by the Chinese, exceeded ten millions, and other losses suffered by British subjects, not calculating interest even for the two years already elapsed, such as demurrage of ships unjustly detained, property left in Canton, &c. &c, may swell the amount justly due to 12 millions, and, if the expenses of the present expedition are added, to at least 15 millions. For these the Chinese are to pay *in toto* 6 millions, in annual instalments of one million each, which million at the less than usual rate of 8 per cent is not quite equal to the annual interest for the whole claim, of which capital and interest alike are lost at the expiration of six years. But even without reference to the inadequacy of the sum, we may ask, how will the Chinese raise it ? Will it not be levied in the shape of a new duty upon foreign commerce, and will it not therefore be the British chiefly who will be at the expense of this payment. A tael or two on Tea will soon raise the required sum, and consumers in England will drink dearer Tea ; or if the duty for payment of the indemnity be raised on imports, their increased price will curtail the consumption of British manufactures. That, however, Captain Elliot consented to receive this small amount of indemnity, although we may regret it, does not surprize us, after his despatch dated Tungkoo 28th November, 1839, in which he endeavoured to injure the interests of the holders of his Opium-scrip, with the home government, representing them as not entitled to too much consideration, and the small sum per chest which they may now possibly get out of this indemnity, will accordingly to his reasoning be clear gain to persons who, without his interference in March 1839, would have suffered a loss of two to three hundred per cent upon their Opium ventures ! !

" 3rd. Direct as the intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing."

Nothing less could have been expected, after the Chinese had felt from experience that they had no force whatever to oppose to the British invasion ; besides in the blue book, we are informed that Capt. Elliot had already long before this gained this point.

" 4th The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement."

Yes, we suppose, that 10 days from this date, (this being Chinese New Year's day) we shall see all the British merchants return to Canton, there to transact their business as before ; in fact Canton will again be, as it always has been, the Emporium of the Chinese trade, and although, there, British merchants may be insulted, their property taken from them, and their liberty endangered, we think that they will prefer running these risks for the facilities trade enjoys there, to going to a new settlement equally burdened with imposts, and which therefore offers no advantages commensurate with the inconvenience and expense caused to commerce on leaving its old accustomed channels.

Thus far what occurs to as on these four conditions separately, which, taken altogether, seem to restore matter to about the same state in which they were before our imprisonment, for unless the details, at present matters of negotiation be explained, and these be more favorable than Captain Elliot's Circular enables us to expect, the making Hongkong an English settlement seems to hold out very slight advantage to the British trading community, who will probably not avail themselves of it, except perhaps for the carrying on of unlawful business ; the port of Canton is to be opened, and trade will there of course be resumed ; British merchants will be obliged again to trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Chinese. But, under what guarantees ? On this all important subject the Circular is silent—will they, after they shall again be in the power of the Chinese not be made responsible for former transgression

☞ *See Supplement.*

Affghanistan and the Punjaub.

FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1841.

THE news brought by the *Agra Ukhbar* to-day is so warlike and represents such a state of affairs in the Punjaub, that we hasten to reprint it in the form of a Postscript. It is probable that a movement of the Bengal Troops will take place which will much affect the Bombay Corps d'Armée in Scinde. A March through Moultan would be easy enough for the force under General Brookes, and from the aspect of affairs more unlikely things have come to pass.

AGRA UKHBAR, JAN. 28.

OUR predictions regarding the course of vents in the Punjab, are on the eve of beng verified, and the "first gun" of the invitable collision that must occur, has been red. A correspondent gives us the particurs, as follow:—received after we had ritten the preceding.

Camp Lahore, 16th Jan. 1841.

hasten to inform you that a company with e of our Commissariat Officers returning to the rovinces from Affghanistan, arrived at this place n the 14th Instant, since which period affairs ere have taken a warlike appearance, and of hich for the information of the public, I will enavour to give you as exact a detail as lays in y power. On the evening of the 14th on a sudn, all the gates of the city were ordered to be osed, and guns were planted at every gate with party of men, each of the gates being made over a Coomeedan, with express orders not to allow y person around into the city. During this time, continual fire was kept up in the cantonments hich we learnt was from the different Brigades hich joined Shere Sing who just before arrived om a place called Buttalah, and on whose acunt the gates of the city had been closed by orr of the Rance Chund Kooar, mother of the ceaced No Nehal Sing. The firing from the avy guns was kept up until eight or nine P. M., d yesterday we learnt that the quarter part of e force (Seikh) had joined Shere Sing. The nee however was at this time safe in the Palace th (as report says) about 10,000 men—whom me persons called the Sunna walles—had colted together and they were bent upon making ery resistance should Shere Sing have attempt- to force a passage into the city. Yesterday fairs remained in this state, now and then a ray gun was fired from both parties, and akeels were in the mean time passing beeen them. The Ranee however remained resolute and would not surrender the Throne Shere Sing. However this morning affairs have ken a serious turn, it appears last night that at e of the gates they let in some of the force that ere on the side of Shere Sing, and the inside arty finding so this morning, thought resistance seless and most of them gave in. Shere Sing me as far as a garden called Huzooreebaug, and n attempting to enter, received a fire from the ort. This was immediately answered, and the arties were engaged a good couple of hours, at ight or half past eight a heavy fire of cannon as kept up, for a good half hour, since which all as again become quiet. Rumours now say that a favorite Jemadar Chief—(Khooseeal Sing) of Runjeet poisoned himself; and a few other lives have been lost, the extent has not yet been ascertained, but should I have any thing further I'll give it you in detail. This you may rely upon as correct. Shere Sing may by this evening or to-morrow morning be placed upon the throne when all will be quiet again. Will you believe it, I never saw a man take things so coolly as did General Ventura; during all this huuu ; the old man thought best to keep at home. Orders were sent to him both by the Ranee and Shere Sing, he refused his interference to either party with the excuse that he had only a sufficiency of men, a mere handful, to guard his own palace, and besides having a friend who sought his protection (one Commissariat Sahib who was advised to leave his camp and get into Ventura's house by the General during the tumasha) he could not well leave him. I fancy the old General will now have no objection to go and pay his respects as a most loyal subject, on finding Shere Sing safely seated on the throne of his ancestors.

P. S. At this late hour, 2 P. M. even, no adjustment has been made and guns are still firing from the fort upon Shere Sing who is in the city holding Durbar.

Since writing the above we have received confirmation of the main facts therein related, and "civil war" is now raging in the Punjaub; This account differs from the preceding in some points, but the important fact of the crisis having occurred is established.

"At Lahore the contest for power has brought on hostilities, Shere Singh having won over the troops and Artillery outside, and being joined by Generals Ventura and Court and a few Sirdars, attacked the fort on the 15th and 16th, and succeeded in displacing the Ranee—on this occasion John Company's advice and aid will be required, and, it is conjectured, that John will not be fastidious (his necessities being urgent) on the questions of might and right. Meanwhile the 3rd Dragoons, 1st and 9th Cavalry, and 3rd Buffs were yesterday ordered to entertain their marching establishments."

Letters of the 19th, from Ferozepoor state, that a report (similar to that which we mention above,) of the dethronement of the self elected Queen of the Punjab, had just reached that station. All were of course on the qui vive; all entertaining sanguine (we had almost said sanguinary) hopos, of early employment in the direction of Lahore and Umritsur. From some of these communications we likewise gather that during the night of the 16th instant, a Sepoy of the 30th Regiment murdered "while he slept" another Sepoy of the same Corps. The bloody deed was enacted, it appears, with a tulwar belonging to a relative, of the murderer, likewise in the same Corps, and its identification together with certain corroborative facts—such as the existence of jealousy, ill-will and so forth, between the shedder of blood and his victim, led to the apprehension of the former.

The arrival of Major General Elphinstone at Feerozepoor, is announced as having taken place on the 19th instant, under a salute of 13 guns, and banner Rolls had been placed from the battery to his temporary abiding place at Colonel Parson's, to do him "honour due." A detachment of Goorkhas for Shah Soojah's service—under Lieutenant Crawford—had likewise reached that station, as had also Major Lane of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, en route with the Second Convoy, to Affghanistan. A Jemmadar's guard from the 64th had been ordered to proceed to Sukkur in charge of Stores; and Dr. Thomson of—had, in consequence of a pressing application from Captain Broadfoot commanding the Hazaree Sappers and Miners, proceeding to Affghanistan with the family of His Majesty Shah Soojah, been ordered to proceed without delay to Loodiana, there to afford medical aid to the detachment, under Captain Broadfoot's charge, and to the womankind of the Kafila The right wing 5th Regiment which had been temporarily under Dr. Thomson's charge, was to devolve to that of Dr. Campbell on that gentleman's arrival.

DELHI GAZETTE, JANUARY 27.

Lahore has been the scene of bloodshed during the last week, and the events which have, for so long a time, cast their shadows before, are now being realized; a letter received by us direct from Lahore states, that on the 16th instant, Shere Sing attempted to enter the city by force, all the regular troops having joined him, but was opposed from the Fort by Golab Sing, Heerah Sing and Chand Sing, in a most strenuous manner, and an engagement continued for some 30 hours, during which time great numbers were killed on both sides; Jemadar Khoshyal Sing remained neutral in his house in the city, and it is thought that even the troops inside the Fort have been fighting. The town is tranquil, and a deputation, consisting of Bhaee Ram Sing, Fakeer Azoozodeen, and some one from the Ranee, were sent out to General Ventura to induce him to come in for the purpose of bringing matters to their proper state and prevent further slaughter. Ventura arrived on the 17th with General Court, and our Correspondent, whose letter is of that date, says the firing has ceased. Two Regiments composed of Hindostanees, are for Shere Sing, and it is supposed, that he will make his claim good.

The following is from the Loodianah *Ukhbar* of the 19th instant:—

LAHORE NEWS.

"Two days ago, Koonwar Shere Sing arrived at Lahore, at 12 o'clock at midnight of the 15th instant, surrounded the Royal Musjid, and ultimately established a footing in its vicinity, and at 5, next morning, they raised the standard of Raj Koonwar Sing. The Koonwar entered the city by the northern gate, and with the assistance of the Artillery of Mewa Sing, gained the Musnud. Many of the Sirdars—the Maee Saba—are within the Fort, and the guns are playing on every side—part of the Fort having been knocked down. Rajah Golaub Sing, who defends the Fort, has resolved to stand out to the last extremity. And though Jemadar Khoshyal Sing had entered, yet up to last accounts he had not appeared in the presence of Koonwar Shere Sing. Generals Court and Ventura, and other Officers have come in. But the Fort has not yet been reduced. But the writer says, Koonwur Raj Sing will have entered the Fort by the evening. Within the city, all is tranquil."

There is now no hope for the Punjaub, we suspect the long expected internal dissensions have commenced, and in such a state, and with such a people as the Seiks, who can say, unless British influence is beneficially used, where they will terminate; whether Shere Sing be illegitimate or not we think will not now become the question of our policy, which must hinge upon supporting the party most favorable to our interests, and we suppose the Government are pretty well aware by this time of the opinions of both parties as to our right of a certain degree of control over the Lahore Court, or as to their willingness to bear it. However let matters turn out as they will, and with either party uppermost, the day for some movement, a little in advance towards Affghanistan is not very far off, and we are glad that so respectable a force is stationed in the vicinity of a court, from which we suspect more than one annoying intrigue has issued.

The Loodianah Ukhbar of the 22d instant, just in, gives no further particulars; but we hear that more than 500 people have been slain.

DELHI GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3.

The Punjaub is the only portion of our India domains, from which we can expect to gather news, and even from that quarter it flows in but slowly. Shere Sing has, it is reported, seated himself on the Guddee, and, for the present, all is comparatively quiet at Lahore. General Court has had to fly for his life, his Brigade, or whatever troops he had under his command, turned upon him, because he was averse to joining Shere Sing and fighting against the Queen, to whom, on the first appearance of a disputed succession, he had sworn allegiance. General Ventura, it would appear, could not afford him the protection he claimed at his hands, considering that such a course might involve him also in the scrape, and Court was obliged to make his escape how he best could, and from our last accounts was off Ferozpore near the bridge of boats; he had sought a landing at that station, but our non interference system, carried out to its greatest extent, has hitherto prevented this, and though we hear he procures articles of sustenance from our side, no other communication is permitted. Rumours are rife as to some interference on our side, and we have heard that the 1st and 9th Cavalry, the Buffs, and Dragoons have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, to move at a moment's notice. This may be true, and the unsettled state of the Punjaub renders such preparations necessary; but so long as Shere Sing supported,—as we have all along said, though some of our cotemporaries have differed from us,—by the wily and really clever Dyan Sing, can maintain himself upon the Guddee, it is all our Government, we believe, desire. Dyan Sing from all we hear, knows fully how much must be lost to the Punjaub, to himself and his relatives, by any collision with a British force, and pretends to be the firm friend of the Indian Government, and experience has rendered him, so far as his interests are concerned, sincere. His influence over the present occupant of the Throne is unbounded. and he has already had sufficient tact to instil into his master's composition, a dread of the discipline and energy of British troops; besides he is said to be somewhat of a politician, increasing his store of knowledge, as he has grown older, and gathering wisdom from the scenes he has lately seen enacted in Affghanistan; there is no fear, and we gather our knowledge from those who know the old Minister and his policy well, of his allowing Shere Sing to give us, if the monarch consents to follow his dictates, the least opportunity for an excuse for interference, and so long as the old man lives all will go on quietly, unless Shere Sing be again ousted. It assuredly does appear strange that we should uphold the succession to the Throne to one hitherto unacknowledged as legitimate, especially if there be any chance of succession to the late monarch; but expediency must give way, in the present day to legitimacy and the vox populi be considered as the one which seals the fate of monarchs. We fear our interference in the Punjaub is still a-far of though, of course, very much will depend upon the warfare of the two parties and the tranquil transit of our Convoys. It is reported, though almost incredible, that upwards of 2000 persons fell in the last conflict on both sides.

We also hear that it was General Court's Brigade that advanced up the Fort where the old Ranee had taken up her position, but without their leader; the old lady, with a true warrior's spirit, let off a volley of grape upon them, which killed about 80 horses and 120 men, this will account for the exasperation they felt against their commanding Officer, whose principles would not allow him to promote the ruin of one to whom he had sworn allegiance.

A later letter states that in consequence of a very friendly message from Shere Sing, General Court started for Lahore on the evening of the 29th ultimo.

The Loodianah Ukhbar of the 29th ultimo, which arrived yesterday, states, that after a good deal of fighting, Koonwur Shere Sing entered Lahore on the 15th and took possession of the Badshahee Musjid on that day, repulsing the adherents of the Ranee Chund Koonwur in every direction—that on the 16th and 17th the hostile parties had several sanguinary encounters, no less than 30 of the citizen and 1000 combatants having been slaughtered; and that, on the 21st nearly all the influential Sirdars having recognised Shere Sing as their Sovereign, placed him on the Musnud, and proclaimed him King—and finally that the Dowager Queen Chund Koour had been prevailed on to accept a Jagheer of 600,000 Rupees, and live in retirement at Shikaaoor.

Our latest letters from the Dost's escort state that all is going on well; Ferozpore is expected to be reached about the 5th instant, and that portion of the troops returning to the provinces, expect to be in these parts about the 1st March. The 2d Cavalry are not dismounted.

We sometime ago, adverted to the report of some disaster having happened at Candahar, in which the 2d N. I. were concerned; the report is again revived, and it is now said that Lieutenants Young & Pattenson have been wounded, and three Sepoys killed. Of the enemy (whoever they may be, for we have no further particulars,) 60 are said to be killed and about 200 wounded. We suspect there is some truth in the report, as it has also been mentioned by other cotemporaries.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEB. 4.

We have received the following comunication from a European Officer in the Sikh army, whose rank and name we must not divulge, but from whom we shall be glad to hear whenever he may be disposed to favour us, on subjects connected with the present critical condition—or indeed the future whatever it may be—of the Punjaub—that interesting point, which is just now as it were the "Kaabá"—the Cynosure of eyes, to more even than the military portion of our readers.

"It was currently supposed and currently reported too, that on the loss of the Musnud of Lahore, by Shere Singh, as a consequence of the sudden and wholly unexpected snatch by which Chundkoor, the mother of the late Now Nehal Singh, obtained possession of it, the former whether from want of energy or want of friends, had resolved upon making no effort to recover that splendid possession which had been thus in most literal sense surreptitiously abstracted from him. Nothing, however, could have been further from his intention, nothing further from his nature, than to sit down quietly under the infliction of so grave an injury, tho' the characteristics which determined him to leave no effort unattempted for the recovery of his rights, were precisely those which would enjoin secrecy as a main element of success. Secretly therefore was it, that he opened a correspondence with many of the principal Sirdars, and more especially with Messieurs Ventura, Court, and Avitable, the former and latter of whom though he had some reason to regard as cordially his friends, he could not trust so far as to address by letter, though he sent confidential emissaries to treat with both and Monsieur Court. The result of these secret negotiations, which have since transpired, was such as to encourage him to hope for their support in the event of his making a vigorous effort in the first place, unassisted save by his immediate followers—a questionable sort of aid, but one which he was not in condition to decline. It at least implied, that these Officers would not in their several capacities be actively hostile to his cause. It was on the 8th of January that Shere Singh quitted the retirement of his Jageer of Butale, whither he had reluctantly returned on the successful movement of Chundkoor and proceeded in the direction of Lahore with a mere handful of troops, not amounting to more than five hundred fighting men of all arms, the majority of whom moreover consisted of Cavalry; a somewhat inappropriate force for the achievement of the object proposed; to wit, the capture of he fortress of Lahore. His route lay through the secluded and fertile plains which are traversed by the noble canal that flows from the Ravee at Shahpoor, and after supplying a water communication between Umritsur and Lahore, at the latter point restores its waters to the river from which it is fed. By rapid marches he proceeded with his little band thro' that territory, almost unobserved, to the capital, and halting at an open spor known by the title of "Boodhoo ka awa," (or Boodhoo's brick kiln, tho' many generations have passed since it obtained that name,) he there waited the fulfilment of promises which had been orally conveyed to him from Ventura, who, on his part, lost no time in joining him, and whom, in a subordinate capacity, the writer had the honour to accompany. General Ventura's force consisted of between five and six thousand well mounted and better equipped Sowars, about seven hundred Infantry, and twenty-one guns. The usual formalities between necessitous Sovereigns and their ambitious but powerful tools, had scarcely been solemnized, when to our amazement and delight, old Rajah Dhyan Singh galloped up to the Awa, at the head of some half dozen followers. Well known, as he was personally, the crafty old fox, and unwilling as he was that another should enact the "bool bool i moozhdu i buhar,"—the Bulbul, pleasant messenger of Spring—when he could himself be the messengers of glad tidings to suit his own purpose, he was yet by no means desirous to hazard the experiment of being received with hostile arms instead of open ones, by coming upon us suddenly with all his chivalry. Therefore was it that he had chosen to visit us, as the first messenger indeed of the welcome intelligence, that he had sided with Shere Singh against the Ma Jee, but still unaccompanied save by the half dozen Moosahibs and other Fidweean khas, attended by whom alone he ran no risk of collision. And with open arms accordingly the Lion Tiger (odd compound!) greeted him. Had he been one of his own daughters, (and they say the Kimezuks are passing fair) he could scarcely have been hugged with more empressment. However the best was yet behind, his troops, of which there were no fewer than fifteen thousand Suwars in his train. He had come straight from Joommoo, and had no time to bring with him either Infantry or guns. The Sindha wala, Lena Singh, a Sirdar of five or six lakhs merely, and not above seven thousand men; and Kooshial Singh, Sirdar of minor importance, were all of any weight that now remained by the Queen. We pushed on at once for Lahore, and were joined en route by Sirdar Nihal Singh of Uloolewaleeur, with his five hundred Suwars and seven tópa, and sundry others. As good luck would have it, we fell in with Jusur Misur's khuzanuh, in tumboos, at the Mootee bazar, just before we reached the fort—going from Lahore to Nooryoor and Biscowlee. We made rather short work of the fort, though our Artillery fired for some time ere they hit it steadily on one point, but at last we managed to effect a considerable breach to the Eastward, and also to blow in the Shalimar gate, and then, in we poured, bodily. The result proved doubtful for sometime; for with her mere handful of troops the Lady kept us at bay for fully three hours, and slew no fewer than two thousand men. And it was not until the old fort was nearly all ready to tumble about her ears that the ladye warrior gave in, and even this she did, not without stipulating for honourable treatment to herself and her surviving followers. These conditions were of course agreed to, and Chundkoor is once more in the nderoon of her huwelee, among her own handmaidens, while an act of indemnity it is said, is about to be passed, pending the promulgation of which, however, Monsieur Court, and Lena Singh, have fled in different directions, though there is no prospect of any very vigorous pursuit of them. Among the killed, were about four hundred tu ashbeens, mere spectators of the fun; and moonshees and writers, to the several Regiments were cut up to the amount of ninety or a hundred; many of these gentry having rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious by the registry of fines—(jureemanah) levied on the men for real or alleged misconduct; as well as for being suspected of making money unfairly at the expense of the men All here is yet in a state need I say of intense excitation. The deeds of rapine and plunder that stained the first night of our entrance, have, indeed been suppressed. But it is now currently known that Chundkoor has despatched sirdar Jeet Singh, (brother to Lena* Singh) to Mr. Clarke at Umballa, and thence to Mr. Metcalfe at Delhie, with offers to the effect that she will relinquish six annas in the rupee in favour of the Company, if the British government will support her with some thousands of troops against the illegitimate Sher Singh, whom she decribes as a *m otumuána*, or *le-paluk* (adopted son) of the late Runjeet, and whose father (Sher Sing's) she boldly asserts, and offers to prove, is at this moment in existence at Eminabad. This rumour is universally credited, and there are those who affirm that they met him three days since at Hurespoor about to cross to Loodhianaen route from Kuppoor and Umristan; the consequence is that the troops, with their hands scarce purified from blood, or longing to be pitted against the Furinghees, and General Ventura is of course in high favour, but he knows better than to encourage the foolish desire of antagonism to the English.

We learn from Kurnaul that the Dragoons and 1st and 9th Regiments of Cavalry have been ordered to proceed to Loodhiana—whither also the 74th N. I. rom Nusseerabad is to march without delay.

AGRA.—The Lieut.-Governor and suite returned to Agra on the 1st instant.

Major-General Pollock proceeds on his tour of Inspection on the 6th instant.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent on their Stock for the last half year. The usual report will be found in its proper place.

The Secretary of the Bank has reached Madras.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEBRUARY 11.

A friend in the Punjaub has favoured us with a few rough notes hastily thrown together, on the present status of things at Lahore. From these we gather that that termagant lady Chund Koonwur, is still at the capital, but she shortly proposes visiting one of her country seats, or in Indian parlance, one of her jageers of Shykhopoor and Futtehgurh, the proceeds of which amount to seven lakhs per annum. It is quite true that she has made tenders to Mr. Clarke to the effect that she will surrender six annas in the rupee, or territory to a commensurate extent, on condition on receiving such aid from our Government as shall secure the restoration of the throne to the yet unborn offspring of her late son, or, in the event of a premature birth, or after demise in infancy o childhood, to herself; though she offers but six she would gladly give eight annas, in other words "go halves" with us, on the time honoured principle that half is better than none. There is no longer any sort of doubt at Lahore of the pregnancy of the widow of Now Nihal, who, it seems, is a daughter of Shiam Singh, Rajah of Utarah. The lady is steadily increasing in girth, and is just now some five months gone, as the phrase is. The age of the young widow is stated to be twenty years, and there appears from the representations of our Correspondent, every reason to believe that she is perfectly modest and well behaved, and that no sort of suspicion exists at Lahore of the authenticity of the statements made by her mother-in-law, Chund Koonwur, at the prospect of her giving birth in a few weeks to a posthumous heir to Now Nihal. If such be the case, justice as well as policy demands that our interference whenever it occur, should be in behalf of the issue of the late King. Shere Singh is resolved upon maintaining possession of the throne at any hazard. If events tend to a contest with British India as the condition on which alone he can retain it, he is wiling—

"He has placed his *crown* upon a cast,
And he will stand the hazard of the die."

It is clear there is nothing to be got by making friends with him—Nothing but professions of friendship; but as we said before, justice and the prospect of half the kingdom, unite to incline us to the other side. The remainder of our Correspondent's letter is made up of the following not very interesting items—"One Mishur Roop Lal is reinstated as Kardar of Hoshearpoor, a province which he held under Runjeet Singh, vice Shaik Ghoolam Moohizdeen. Mishur Belee Ram, who was First Lord of the Treasury under Runjeet Singh, and who was ousted when Now Nihal imprisoned Kurruk Singh, and assumed the reins of Government, has likewise been restoreds. and by the way the Koh i Noor, as large as life, or as a walnut, is safe in his keeping in the Motee Mundir at Lahore, whose bags of Gold Mohurs and rupees, piled like walls, and thick ones too, are standing in readiness for the Sahiban i Aleshan af Furingistan. Dhyan Singh has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces under the homely title of "Foj ka Malik." and General Ventura has command of ten thousand juwans—five thousand Ghorchurhas or Suwars, and the same number of Infantry, gentlemen in black belts, yellow pantaloons, and seedy red jackets.

DELHI GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 10.

All eyes are directed to the Punjaub at present and hopes are strongly entertained that the time to which the aspirations of our military friends have so long been directed has at length arrived, it is positively given out that both cavalry corps and infantry have been ordered to move into the Seikh territories without further delay; but we are not altogether ready to receive such reports as correct, as a letter from Kurnaul mentions positively the probable arrival of the Buffs at this station en route to Cownpore ere long. The orders, in anticipation of untoward proceedings in the Punjaub, and more especially as Mr. Clerk appears to think matters inimical to our interests, may have come up from Calcutta and not have reached Kurnaul on the 7th instant the date of ou letter. All we gather from Lahore is, that Shere Sing has taken his seat on the Guddee and supported by Dhian Sing, who has all along favored the Prince's interests, has been proclaimed through the Punjaub, Generals Ventura and Avitabili are in high favour, and Court has been allowed to return to his Corps unmolested, Captain de la Roche has had to remove himself at present from the vicinity of the Court, but as conciliation appears to be the course adopted both by Dhian Sing and his protege Shere Sing he will not long remain in disgrace; the Minister has great influence, and assisted by the Monarch is using his best efforts to induce the Sirdars to restrain their followers and, desist from the plundering which has been going on since the entrance of the Sovereign, Murder and rapine have hitherto been the order of the day, and call for restraint. It is to those horrors that Mr. Clark possibly augurs danger to the convoy which may require strengthening, though we suspect both the King and Minister will take care to avoid any colision that may give our Government a pretext for interference, much as we may wish it; still if they cannot controul their marauders, for the troops of the numerous Sirdars are little else, we have no doubt the Government will willingly *lend* their assistance which at no very distant period will lead to as intimate a connection with the Punjaub as our most ardent imaginations may desire; for our own parts we believe that the reign of dissension and anarchy has commenced, and that our controul over the Lahore Court may be of importance in settling disputes which from the constitution of the country are inevitable among the numerous chieftains preying upon it.

Letters from the Convoy received late last evening dated 3 marches from Ferozepore speak of the very disturbed state of the Punjaub and of daily robberies committed in the most audacious manner by armed bands of plunderers, whenever they can find an opportunity. Captain Eyre of the Artillery has been almost despoiled of his property by thieves, who, on the first night, paid his tent a visit and subsequently, by a band of 15 men who attacked his Banghy bearers not 40 yards from Camp, and got off with a rich booty; this we suppose the Seikh Government will have to make good. Letters from Kurnaul, received after we had gone to press, mention that though the Buffs have their route for Cawnpore they are *not* to move until Mr. Clerk can positively dispense with their presence in that part of the world.

We received the following from a correspondent, to whom we are much obliged, by the same dawk:—

Ferozepore, 6th February, 1841.

"This day week, the Convoy moved out of Cantonments and crossed the Sutledge—as usual, all was confusion the first day—many of the camels threw their loads, and great was the loss in glass and crockery. The Mess of the 5th N. I., had nearly the whole of their beautiful dinner set broken to pieces; an Officer of Her Majesty's 44th Foot met with a similar loss; both accidents occurring from placing loads upon unbroken camels. The Convoy halted on the right bank of the Sutledge during Sunday the 31st ultimo. A letter was received at the station from Mr. Clark at Umballah, which stated, he was fearful that risk might attend the troops in passing through the Punjaub, in the unsettled state of that country, but his assistant, Captain Lawrence, being of a different opinion, the troops moved forward (after muster had been taken by Lieut.-Colonel Oliver) to Kussoor, a march of 9 miles at which place General Court was waiting the order of the Lahore Government for his return. It was the intention of General Elphinstone and Brigadier Anquetil, to proceed daily a march a head of the Convoy, upon reflection, this was thought impracticable, and they marched with the Convoy. It was at first determined upon, that the advance guard should go forward the previous night, but as there might be danger in this step, the order was countermanded, and 4 o'clock in the morning was fixed upon as the hour at which the advance guard should leave the camp. The Brigadier commenced his Annual inspection of the troops at the station on Thursday last, when the 10th Light Cavalry were reviewed. I do not possess an account of the movements this Regiment went through, but I am given to understand that the Brigadier testified his entire approbation of all he saw. Yesterday morning the 2d Cavalry, 4th troop of Horse Artillery, 1st European Regiment and 48th N. I came into cantonments. A great many Officers went out, expecting to meet the Dost, but he cheated them, by taking to the city of Ferozepore, (and that early in the morning) instead of coming the direct road to cantonments. On his arrival here, found the Irregular Cvalry at parade, and made his appearance in front of the Sowars. Major Alexander Commending the Corps, on learning that the Dost was near his presence, requested him to go to the flag staff, and he would give him a charge. The charge was made, after which, the men were allowed to go forward to make their salaam. The Dost receives visitors at 5 P. M. daily. The Political Agent attends at this hour to introduce visitors and to interpret in the persian language for the edification of his charge. Last night a station dinner was given, Col. Wheeler C. B. and every officer accompanying him, more than 100 sat down to dinner. The bands of the 30th and 6th regiments attended. The dinner was excellent, laid out with great taste and did great credit to the stewards one being appointed from each regiment. Several toasts were given, and many were the songs sung during the evening. The party broke up about 1 o'clock in the morning. This evening the 10th Cavalry give a grand dinner to the Officers of the Artilery—2d Cavalry and other friends. The Sons of Dost Mahomed, took their rides through the Station Morning and Evening, and returned visits to some Officers who have called upon them, we are all alieve and only want a clean Cantonment (free from dust) to make it worthy of being classed with some other stations in India. The troops from Affghanistan leave us on Monday next, on their way to Loodianah, Kurnaul and Allygurh. Lahore and the Punjaub are now quiet. The 10th Cavalry are looking out with increased anxiety for orders regarding their future destination."

Scarcely any thing going on in Cabul, the cold has apparently a most pacifying effect, though there is some talk at Jellalabad of the necessity of undertaking a campaign against the Bajore Chief, as soon as practicable, as he threatens to give us some trouble.

There has, as we supposed, been some fighting at Candahar. It appears that a restless Chief called Uktar Khan of the Yaghee tribe, defeated, some time ago, a party of the Shah's own Affghans and capturing two guns, crossed the Helmund and took up a position in a village with about 1,200 men; hearing this a detachment of the 2d N. I. with a party of Captain Christie's Horse and two of Captain Anderson's guns under Lieutenant Hawkins advanced upon the Yaghee, who allowed our troops to come within 400 yards of him, in less than half an hour the valiant Chieftain "turned tail," evacuated the village, and set off in full retreat, his loss was great, ours 4 killed and 22 wounded, but no Officer's names are mentioned. A rather disagreeable occurrence also took place in the City a short time ago, when a fanatic Musselman came behind a Serjeant and made a severe cut at his head, but the blow fell on his shoulder; fortunately for the poor fellow a sepoy guard was at hand or he would have been dispatched. The rascal was secured glorying in the atrocity he had committed, and lamenting that his blow had partly failed; he was blown from a gun a few hours afterwards. From all accounts the feeling is still very strong against Europeans, and the would be murderer, is only one out of many who would glory in the deed for which he was executed. Other letters which have been kindly handed to us, state the Artillery Serjeant on being wounded made for a shop where swords were generally exposed for sale, but, as it happened, could not find one, and luckily perhaps, as the matter would, in all probability have ended in an affray of some extent. There is much disaffection among the Ghiljies, and the Ryots, complain much of the oppressive acts of the rent collectors of their *beloved* monarch, they assert that the taxes are extorted from them twice or thrice and that, though willing to pay them to any European Officer at Girisk or Candahar, they never will do so to the present Ruler; it was this feeling which led to the engagement above mentioned and affords pretty good proof of the estimation in which Shah Soojah is held, and the authority he would have were our forces to quit the country. There has been much mortality among some of the corps at Candahar. The 43d N. I. have lost upwards of thirty since December 7th. The rencounter took place on Christmas *day*.

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* This same Lena Singh is rather an original, for an indifferently educated native. Though not brilliant in society, and though remarkable rather for a frank and military air, and a decidedly fine exterior, than for any very vivid perception of the ridiculous, he yet possesses extraordinary powers of satirical observation. He is moreover possessed of a talent for caricature drawing, which is indeed common among all classes of the natives; and his exaggerated likenesses of Lord Auckland, the Miss Edens and Mr. and Mrs. Colvin are striking, though by no means flattering; the Earl being depicted as an unintellectual, tall spare person with an immensely long upper lip, and a low, receding, and most narrow forehead, and eyes of the dullest. Miss Eden, is given as a fine woman, somewhat passé, but certainly not as the handsome and charming person she is said to be; while the young lady, is painted with reddish locks, and a yawning giggle. The Bebee Kalvin is the counterfeit presentment of a she cook—such is the ungallant conception of the artist—and is leaning with all her weight, and that is drawn as though it were enormous, on a man with his chin in the air and one glove, swinging in his unencumbered hand. There is however so little of character in Mr. Colvin's face, that this caricature is necessarily a failure.

We have letters from Quetta to the 19th ultimo. The 38th N. I. who arrived, as stated before, on the 9th were to march for Candahar, on or about the 24th January, where it is supposed, they will be stationed for some time. It does not appear from our correspondents that the Young Khan has yet come to terms, although he is very anxious to do so, and has offered to meet Mr. Bell at the Gundava Pass to arrange matters.—Mr. Bell was at Lheree at the date of our letters, and his authority seems to promise good results, as the well-inclined portion of the tribes are fast finding out the real protection of British Rule. Much is said of Captain Bean's management, and the great progress he has made in the affections of the people of the Shawl valley, his influence is great, and the poor people are cultivating in security almost every portion of the fertile valley. the public buildings are said to be good and substantial, and the whole arrangements reflect great credit upon the Political Agent. The weather is piercingly cold though very variable, the thermometer standing at 24deg. one day and at 65deg. the following. Ice an inch and a half or two inches thick, and the weather altogether tries the constitutions of the Bengalees, but the Europeans have much improved since leaving Dadur, which from all we hear, is not at all suited to them, a kind of fever carrying off the stoutest men in four or five days. The 38th, with generally 150 to 170 men unfit for duty have had very few casualties, Dr. Jacob still maintaining his reputation for setting his patients on their legs again. There is some rumour of disagreements between the Political and Military Chief in Scinde, but we sincerely trust it is only *gup*.

Brigadier Shelton's Brigade is still at Jellalabad, the troops are said to have been sadly harrassed, and it is mentioned that some symptoms of disaffection have been evinced. General Elphinstone's arrival is looked for with anxiety. Up to the 6th ultimo, only one fall of snow had taken place at Cabul.

The 1st Convoy under Major Swayne proceeding to Cabul, reached Peshawur on the 22d ultimo. There had been some heavy falls of rain, much to the inconvenience of the Convoy.

We learn by private letters from the Westward, which have been politely handed to us, that the Rajpootana Division of Artillery, under the Command of Colonel Pew, was reviewed by Brigadier Kennedy on the 30th ultimo—on the Morning of which day the Camel Battery went through many manœuvres in the highset style; the Camels sitting down *in draught* when the guns fired so as to present, in such a position the least possible *surface*, to the shot of an enemy.

In the evening the Brigadier saw the Heavy Battery Practice—the shrapnell and shot were fired with very great precision, and the first round of Shells, from the Mortars, sprung the Mine, distant 1700 yards.

The Brigadier expressed himself highly gratified, both with the performance of the Camel Battery, and with the Evening Practice.

Colonel Pew, and the Artillery Officers, entertained a Party at Dinner the same evening, invited expressly to meet the Brigadier, who, however, having badly sprained his ancle, in getting out of a carriage, was, to the regret of all present, (among whom was Colonel Sutherland,) unable to attend.

DELHI.—Inspections and reviews are the order of the day. Major General Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. arrived at the station on Friday last, and inspected the 10th N. I. in heavy marching order the same evening, and on the following morning reviewed this fine Corps: he met the Officers in the evening at their mess house, where a jovial party and an excellent dinner welcomed him. The 22d were reviewed on the 9th instant, having been inspected the previous morning, and the General dined with the Officers of the Corps and a large party in the evening. At both reviews Sir E. K. Williams expressed himself much pleased and complimented Colonel Maddock whose regiment (the 10th, mustered very strong) and Colonel Oliver commanding the 22d N. I, upon the excellent appearance of their men and the precision with which they went through their manœuvres. The 46th N. I. are to be reviewed this morning and all the troops are to be brigaded on Friday.

The Officers of the 49th N. I. entertain the Major General at their Mess this evening and the Bachelors of the Engineer and Artillery Mess give a ball and supper to the Station on Friday evening, several other parties are to follow in due course.

Sixty thousand rupees arrived from Rohtuk under charge of Burkundazes during the last week and a treasure party from Moradabad under the command of Major N. Campbell, 21st N. I., enriched our treasury on the 7th instant with 250,000 rupees.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEBRUARY 13.

The Brigade under Colonel Wheeler reached Feerozepoor, we learn by private letters, on the morning of the 5th, and the station dinner given in celebration of their return to Hindostan, came off in good style, the same evening. On the following afternoon a good many of the Officers of the station paid their respects to our interesting victim, Dost Mohummud, who received them in an humble single poled tent that was connected with another which was private, and which was understood to contain his "aged mother" and his wives; as well as those of his other sons and nephews, by whom he was surrounded in Durbar. He is said to be very fine looking elderly man, "something declining in the vale of years—but that's not much;" some four and fifty or so. He is a large though not a corpulent man, and tall, his profile is described as remarkably handsome, and well adapted to the graceful turban of his country; the forehead voluminous, high and broad, the nose of a fine aquiline, lips full, well curved and firmly closed, or (in speaking,) distinguished by a pleasant but dignified smile. His eyes are not remarkable save for intelligence; with respect to form, size or colour they are neither good nor bad. His beard is long, thick, and grisly. He sits in a posteen or long cloak (with sleeves but without collar,) of English blue broadcloth slightly embroidered with narrow gold lace, and his right hand carries, and constantly runs over, a string of small brown beads. By the way his hands are described as remarkably well formed not effeminately small, but at once powerful and finely moulded. quite the hand of a gentleman and a soldier. The kinsmen are not described. We presume they are not "noticeable men."

This is a another account.

"Dost Moohumud, the Ex-King of Cabool, arrived at Ferozepore on the 5th, a wing of the 4th irregular horse were out at exercise, and the noble Chief expressed a wish to see them charge. Major Alexander immediately complied with his request. The Ameer observing the yellow dress, enquired if the men who fought so well against the Ghiljies belonged to the same corps. In the evening the fallen Ruler held a levee, which was attended by all the Officers of the station, when he expressed a hope that the British nation would restore him to his throne in the course of two or three years. We understand Prince Hyder Khan, the gallant defender of Ghuzuee, will shortly join his royal parent.

Sir Willoughby was expected at Ferozepore on the 7th, this gallant Officer proceeds down the Indus."

The much mooted death of the Trooper of the 2nd Cavalry is, we would fain hope, correctly explained by our Correspondent "——," and if so, it is very clear that little blame can attach to Lord Keane for his part in that act. The affair was first brought to notice in our columns by a Correspondent, whose general accuracy we implicitly confide in, but who, in such a case as this, might have been misinformed. We always therefore, forebore adverting to the charge ourselves, or, receiving it as a fact, as we would in all cases where such charges were not established by judicial investigation. But though we withheld the expression of our own belief in it, we did not consider ourselves justified in withholding the case from the public, to whom we gave it as it was communicated to us. We had it, as we have said from a known and accurate Correspondent, and knowing that its appearance in our pages could not prove that a murder was committed, and that it could have no worse effect than bringing about an investigation, we felt it our duty not to suppress the letters containing the charge. The mode in which it was perferred, and the nature of the offence—occurring as it did in a campaign where military law was in force, must have shewn to the public that it was a very doubtful one, and the only impression that could have been created by it, was that the affair required to be examined into. Some of our contemporaries of Bombay and Madras have come in good Cambyse's vein, expressed themselves of opinion that our insertion of the imputation, for it was no more, was tantamount to branding Sir John Keane with murder, that it was rash, reckless, &c. &c, as if they expected that we should have gone to Cabool, "sat upon the body," called witnesses and instituted a regular investigation! Our insertion of the report was little more than "Crowner's Quest" law, and merely amounted to the publication of a fact, that a person had been put to death, of which, we presume, there is no doubt. There our part in the affair terminated. As however, no investigation followed, and as there is considerable discrepancy between the statements of parties on the spot, we may fairly consider the whole affair as one of those unfounded rumours, which, manage as we may, will find their way into the papers. We particularly allude to that part of it which imputes criminality to Sir J. Keane, who has certainly the law on his side. The Trooper, as well as the other plunderers, were fairly warned of the consequences of disobeying the orders issued so frequently to them, and were themselves to blame for what followed. We may here en passant remark that had the Native Cavalry done their duty as soldiers, this untoward affair would not have occurred.

SCINDE.

We are indebted to a Correspondent in H. M. 41st Foot, for the following interesting communication from Kurachee; it is not however of very recent date:—

"By letters received last night from Sukkur dated the 21st instant, it appears that an order was issued by Major General Brooks on the 20th, directing the march on the 2d Proximo of the various Corps &c., mentioned in the order of which the following is a copy, (destination not known.)

Camp Sukkur, 20th Dec. 1841.

BY MAJOR GENERAL BROOKS.

In compliance with Field after orders of this date the undermentioned Troops will hold themselves in readiness to march on Saturday the 2d January 1841.

Skinner's Horse,
Scinde Horse,
Poona Horse,
Sappers and Miners,
Two Battalions Artillery,
H. M. 40th Regiment,
H. M. 41st Regiment,
6th Regiment N. I.
21st Regiment N. I.

Indents for Carriage and Equipments of every description, to be sent to the Heads of Departments forthwith.

Officers and Men are to be allowed to draw rations for the undermentioned number of Private followers only, and in complying with indents, Assistant Commissary General will be guided by the Scale now laid down.

Number of Servants for whom rations allowed.

Brigadier..............	8	Exclusive of the authorized number of Flag Staff Lascars, Horse keepers and Grass Cutters to mounted Officers.
Field Officers..............	6	
Captains..............	4	
Subalterns..............	3	
Native Officers..............	1	
Eurepean Warrant Officers.	1	
Non Commissioned Officers Rank & File	6 per 100	
Native..............	4 „ 100	

All to be Victualled by Commissariat.

The same post which brought the above, also conveyed the intelligence of what is supposed to have been intended as an attempt at assassination.

It appears that the Nawab of Khyrepoor, distant about 16 miles from Sukkur, had invited the Resident, General Brooks and some other officials to a Shikar party, the Resident, it seems, however suspected treachery, and causing a timely enquiry to be made, ascertained that a number of armed men had been placed in ambush, as it is presumed for the purpose of murdering the Visitors; such is the substance of the report, although I may perhaps be a little out in some of the details, but rumours are so rife here that it really requires caution before circulating any thing as authentic, unless actually within one's own knowledge. Arrivals, on the 3d Instant,—174 Recruits for the 13th Light Infantry, and 21 for the 40th, with a Company of Sappers and Miners from Belgaum under the command of Lieut. Outlaw, per *Zenobia* from Bombay; and on the 23d, 100 Recruits for the 41st per "*Sesostris*" from the same place, having left Madras on board the Brig "*Freak*" on the 23d Ultimo. The men for the 13th L. I. and 40th Regiment marched to join their respective Corps on the 13th Instant in charge of Captain Blackburne and Lieut. Anderson of the 41st who will proceed as far as Sukkur. Assistant Surgeon Dartnell 3d Light Dragoons in Medical charge, and on the 17th the Sappers marched also for Sukkur under Lieutenant Onslow, Assistant Surgeon Carlow, H. C. Service in Medical charge on the night of the 27th Instant 150 Men the gallant defenders of Kahun, arrived in Camp, and were all immediately admitted into Hospital with Scurvy.

The Right Wing of H. M. 41st Regt. have all arrived safely at Sukkur with the exception of one Company, which is still on the water; the Camp at that place is described as being very unpleasant from the stench of dead Camels, which are to be found in all directions in its immediate vicinity, sometimes in heaps of 9 or 10 together; this renders the place very disagreeable particularly to those who have delicate olfactory nerves. The Left Wing and Head Quarters of the 41st Regt. at this station are in excellent health, having only about 20 men in Hospital. Fever and Dysentery are the prevailing diseases. We have had two distressing deaths here during the month; the first was that of Lt. D. D. Chadwick of the 8th Bombay N. I., who arrived from Tatta, (where he was Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General) on the evening of the 11th in the last stage of remittant Fever. The poor fellow died the following morning at 4, his wife had arrived at Karrachee the same day as himself for the purpose of joining him, but he did not even recognize her previous to his decease. The second was that of Ensign Robert Liddell of the 6th B. N. I. only three months in the country and quite a boy (in February next he would have entered his 17th year) he was proceeding to join his Regt. at Sukkur, when seized with Dysentery attended by its concomitant Fever, which reduced him to such a degree that he was compelled to return here, and arrived on the 19th instant at 11 A. M. in a most emaciated and delirious state: he expired at half past 12 the following morning.

Brigadier Farquharson still continues in command of this Cantonment."—*Madras United Service Gazette, Feb.* 9.

China.

The *City of Derry* which arrived this morning brings us a Singapore paper of the 7th ultimo, from which we borrow the following extract:—

CHINA.—By the arrival of the *City of Derry* from Macao the 26th Dec., we have received the *Canton Press* to the same date, for extracts from which we refer our readers to the usual place. Private letters announce that the Bogue-forts would certainly fall on the 28th; and the following from the *Canton Press*, appear to contain the sum of all the intelligence that has reached by this opportunity regarding transactions in that quarter:—

'IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE BOGUE.—The preceding parts of our paper, are, we confess, written in rather a desponding spirit, because we then thought that a warlike demonstration from the fleet was a thing not at all soon to be expected. This evening however, (Saturday) the Steamer *Madagascar* from the Bogue came into the roads and intelligence she brings is of a more cheering nature. No answer, it is said, has been received to the last 'Chop' to Keshen, and if this does not arrive on Monday, the Bogue forts are *positively* to fall then. We have had so many 'last words' of late that we may be excused for using the old proverbs 'seeing is believing,' yet we learn that things wear a more serious aspect now than they have done ever since the fleet returned from Chusan; all the ships were getting ready for action, and a Steamer had been sent to the Island of Sow Chow to take up to the Bogue the 37th M. N. I. and the Bengal Volunteers encamped there. We sincerely trust that this time, the warlike purpose, which evidently is entertained by the English, may not again evaporate in *frothy* negociations!'

MR. VINCENT STANTON.

We have much pleasure in having to report that Mr. Stanton was released from imprisonment in Canton on the 10th, and left for the Bogue on the 17th, where on the Saturday morning he was delivered over to Captain Elliot, on board H. M. S. *Melville* and arrived in Macao that same evening in that schooner *Young Queen*, after having been just four months in Canton. We gave at the time an account of his first examination before the Mandarines at Canton, which we are told, is with the exception of some inaccuracies, in the main a faithful statement of what took place. After this examination Mr. Stanton was sent to prison, but allowed to live ni the gaolor's apartment, very strictly watched, and his escape guarded against by chains on his legs. His treatment, making due allowance for this rigorous confinement, Mr. Stanton describes as having been invariably kind, with the exception of the first two days of his imprisonment, when he was rather insolently treated by one of the linguists, who insisted upon obtaining from him a confession of having been concerned in the opium-trade, and it was at that time generally expected that Mr. Stanton would be executed without loss of time; indeed on the second a warrant was read in the prison which Mr. S. believes to have been that of his death, it being then supposed to be the intention of Governor Lin to offer him as a sacrifice to the God of war. Fortunately a change came over Lin's mind, and subsequently, although frequently led before the mandarins, on which occasion Mr. Stanton's hands as well as feet were fettered, there was no further mention made of his death. The frequent examinations generally had reference, not to Mr. Stanton personally, but to the British affairs, the forces of the ships on the coasts, &c. For the first three months of his imprisonment he was not allowed any intercourse with the world outside, except that he was furnished with some Chinese books, such as the San-kow-che, to beguile the tediousness of time. After Lin's disgrace, the Americans in Canton were allowed to send him a bible and a prayer-book. The linguist who was ordered to attend upon him from the beginning, was so closely watched that he was not allowed to exchange a word with him, but had to be translated to the goalers. In other respects he was liberally treated, was well provided with food and clothes from the Hongmerchants, and latterely the American merchants were permitted to supply his table. On Thursday week last Mr. Stanton was taken before Keshen, who ordered his fetters to be taken off, and put some kind questions to him, informing him at the same time that he was free and about to be sent down to his countrymen. It was only on arriving on board H. M. S. *Melville* and afterwards at Macao that Mr. Stanton heard of the anxiety of his countrymen for his release, of the fight at the barrier, and in fact of everything that had taken place since he was kidnapped, the Chinese having guarded with the greatest jealousy against any information being conveyed to him, and it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Stanton feels highly grateful to his countrymen for the interest they have evinced in his fate.—*Canton Press, Dec.* 19.

PURCHASE OF THE NEW TEAS.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among the mercantile community during the past week in consequence of large purchases of New Tea in Canton having suddenly been made at rather high prices for shipment in the American ship *Panama*, and in the *Alabama*, alias *Kosciusko*, alias the old English ship *Malcolm*. The rates paid for these purchases seem to have been so high with reference to any chance of an opening of the trade generally, that an impression obtained currency that the agents must have had some reason to suppose the ships would be allowed egress, and this supposition was confirmed by pilots being sent for to take them to sea. It certainly struck us that, notwithstanding the numerous inconsistencies which have unfortunately characterized the powers that be during the last memorable few months, the expectation alluded to could only have arisen from the parties interested allowing their wishes to influence their judgement, and that nothing so monstrous could for a moment be thought of, as allowing these two ships, both of which only went into port on that day when the blockade came into operation, by benefit to what was to all intents and purposes an infraction of the blockade, by coming out *now* with cargoes on board, previous to the port being declared open.

On referring to Chitty's Commercial Law, we find the law is clear and decisive in this matter; and the only point on which we conceive doubt can possibly exist, is whether the ships by loading Teas and applying for pilots, have not virtually broken the blockade, and rendered themselves liable to seizure *in the River*, should hostilities occur, and the Egnlishmen of war proceed within the Bogue. The following extracts from Chitty's book will place the law of the case fully before our readers.

'The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it is lying in the port blockaded, from retiring freely; and it has even been laid in the case of the 'Betsy' that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actual neutral property, the distinction being, that he is not at liberty *to make any fresh purchase after the notification*. From the case of the Rolla, it appears that the court will hold every cargo to be a fresh purchase *which was not delivered previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters.*'

A blockade is broken as completely by coming out, as by going in—'There may be instances indeed of innocent egress,' said Sir Wm. Scott, in the case of the Frederic Molke, 'instance where the Vessels have gone in before the blockade; and under such circumstances, it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire: *But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral Vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it.* But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to supply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo *bona fide purchased* and delivered before the commencement of the blockade. If she afterwards takes on board a cargo it is a fraudulent act, and a violation of the blockade.

'In some cases, the violations of blockade may be excusable. In cases of this nature, the whole burthen of exonerating himself from the penal consequences lies upon the party. He must show that he was led into the blockaded port by some accident which he could not control, or by some want of information which he could not obtain; in doing this he must prove his whole case, and however innocent his intentions may have been, he must explain his conduct in a way consistent, not only with the innocence of himself and his owner, but he must bring it within those principles which the court has found it necessary to lay down for the protection of the belligerent right and without which no blockade can ever be maintained. An excuse that the ship went in to procure a pilot for another port is insufficient.'

Since writing the foergoing, we learn to our surprize that the Commodore has expressed his intention of allowing the two American ships egress with cargoes on board! This is, to all intents and purposes, an infraction of the blockade and we conclude the Americans and other foreigners here will require that their ships should have ingress. The laxity of the blockade has long been a matter of notoriety, the inner passage by the broadway having, throughout, been left open, but we confess. we were not prepared for the English authorities being the first to break it by the only entrance which they have even *pretended* to keep closed, that of the Bocca Tigris. The advantages which by this partial observance of the blockade, will be thrown into the hands, or rather pockets, of a favored few, those interested in the cargoes of the *Panama* and *Kisciusko*, to the exclusion of the general commercial community, have, as may be supposed, caused considerable, and we think, just discontent, and we hear that a deputation of several gentlemen has left for the Bogue to lay before H. E. the Commodore all the particulars concerning these two ships, which, judging from what we learn, H. E. is but imperfectly acquainted with.—*Ibid, Dec.* 26.

CHUSAN.

By the *Syden* from Chusan the 19th and the *Scotland*, the 20th December, we have received intelligence to that date, which however presents no features of much interest. Every thing remained in the same state as before; such of the troops as had not been too far reduced by illness, were recovering under the influeuce of a fine climate and a good supply of fresh provisions, whilst many cases of illness of long standing still ended fatally.—*Ibid.*

AMERICAN VICE CONSUL.

The American Vice-consul, with a pass from the Chinese authorities, about a week since proceeded to the Bogue in a Chop boat, and had an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiaries. Although we suppose that this interview had reference to the departure of the two American ships above referred to. its result has not become known, no official communication having been made by the Vice-Consul on the subject to his countrymen at Canton since his return.—*Ibid.*

REPORT FROM KESHEN.

We have seen a short Chinese document purporting to be a report from Keshen to the Emperor, informing him of his arrival in Canton, and of his having assumed the seal of office. We would give a translation of this paper, but for the suspicion we entertain of its being a forge or at the best a very imperfect copy of an authe te document, In it Keshen expresses his a probation of Lin's measures towards the Engli and says that it is natural enough that the E lish should smart under the severe loss they ha sustained in the delivery of the Opium, but expresses his hope that with proper manageme their resentment may be subdued, and that t trade may be again opened as before.—*Ibid.*

We were all upon the *qui vive*, yesterda owing to the arrival of the *Syud Khan* (ported as the *Sterling*) from CHINA, Janua 6th; but the intelligence, brought by her, is so scanty and unsatisfactory a character, th though we did not expect much, we have be a little disappointed. Up to the 6th ultim nothing further had been done to being matt to a *crisis*—the Bogue Forts were still stan ing—again and again the negociations l "been resumed"; and it is said that a d sion would have been come to, either for pe or for war, by the 7th, at latest. In this c a steamer will, in all probability, be despat ed, and we may expect to see it almost im diately. The following is an extract of a le dated *Macao*, January 6.

"Matters again look very warlike to- and if a favorable answer is not return some of our demands *to-night*, the Bogue F are to be attacked to morrow morning. general impression seems to be that we sh have a fight, but I confess, I think differen having now been twice disappointed of a thing half so good, under precisely similar cumstances, The *Bengal Packet* sails tom row and will probably convey more certain elligence than I can now offer."

A copy of the *Canton Press*. of the 2d of nuary, has come to hand—we have extrac an article or two from it, but it contains news. The infraction of the blockade by American Ships *Panama* and *Kosciusoko* created a great sensation among the mercan community; and copies of correspondence, lating to it, have been published at Ma We shall republish these letters in our n and offer a few remarks on the subject.

Since the above was set up, we have b favoured with a copy of the *Singapoore* *Press extra* of the 16th of January, from wh we extract the following:—

"The shipping report of the morning nounces the arrival of the *Seyd Khan* f Macao the 6th instant, to which date we in possession of private letters; and, as t vessel will proceed this evening to Calcu and the *Lasker* is also under despatch for L don, we proceed to condense the details advices furnish into a short summary for tra mission by these vessels. The intelligence not however, either of much importance. freed from the uncertainty which has here fore surrounded all accounts of the state of fairs in that quarter. One letter of 6th Ja ary is to the following effect:—

"The *Madagascar* Steamer came into t roads last evening from the Bogue, bringin intelligence that the Chinese Commission KESHEN had not acceded to the terms requ ed by the Plenipotentiary, and that the latte had consequently intimated officially to th Commander-in-chief that the business was no placed in his hands. We understand further that Sir GORDON BREMER intends attacking the forts to day or to morrow, unless the Chinese previously agree to our conditions."

Another letter of the same date, is merely to the effect, that nothing has been done, and that Captain Elliot was *still negotiating* with the Imperial Commissioner, whose only object is alleged to be to gain time, while the universal opinion among the Chinese, is that our demands will never be complied with, unless a blow be struck and we force them to come to terms. It is also stated that the Hong merchants had been required to furnish large boats, loaded with stone to be stationed at the Second Bar, & stunk there, should the English ships attempt to pass the Bogue forts; and that reinforcements of troops were being despatched thither from Canton, where levies of troops were also going forward seems to be apprehensive that the Chinese would endeavour to prolong their system of procrastination until their New Year holidays, which were close at hand, had passed over. In political matters, this is all that is furnished either in one own letters or those handed us by our friends here—excepting what relates to the egress from the Bogue, under the express sanction of Captain E. of two vessels under the American flag, the *Cosceuho* and *Panama* which had effected an entrance into the River *after notice* of the Blockade. it is averred that this was an indulgence allowed to particular individuals, among the Foreigners at Macao, and not out of any regard to the flag of the nation which the vessel boro, the circumstance has excited some commotion among the mercantile body in China, and led to a remonstrated being addressed to the Commodore, and personal communication being had with him on the subject by means of deputation—in reply to which his Excellency states that he had referred the points discussed to H. M. Plenipotentiary whose letter he incloses to the merchants for their information. From this it appears that Admiral Elliot concurred with his relative in the propriety of placing these two ships at liberty; founding upon the "unavoidable existence of extensive smuggling trade," and upon the fact that it could be done "without damage to the main public and practical purposes of the blockade." These reasons, however, are no means satisfactory to the merchants who signed the remonstrance, and who rejoin by "respectfully submitting his excellency their deliberate conviction that the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton is illegal and of no effect'—and representations have been forwarded home on the subject.

The approach of the New Year was attended with the usual slackness in mercantile transactions—no sales of Cotton had been recently effected. Patna Opium have been sold at the outer anchor-agent Sp. Drs, 300, and as to be had at Sp Dr. 360 when the *Seyd Khan* left. The *Panama*, one of the liberated ships, had sailed for America with a cargo of Teas, and the *Kosciusho*, the other one was at the Begue with a cargo of 1,600,000 lbs. for trade shipment to England, which the *John O'Gaunt, Lloyds* and *Charles Kerr*, had been chartered to convey at £6 a £6 10 per ton. It seems the *Seyd Khan* had been detained at Capt. ELLIOT'S request to bring on despatches to the Governor General; and which has given rise to a belief that they are of unusual importance.

The *Bella Marina* was the last arrival from Singapore. No accounts of the *Golconda*.'—*Hurkaru Feb.* 9.

TO CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT, R. N.
Chief Superintendent of Trade, and
One of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in China.

SIR,—I have known you long; and all men I have ever known, you are one least likely to indulge in retrospect though most to be benefited by it. In the interval of re-opened negociation it may perhaps be useful to you, as regards the future, to recal to recollection a little of the past: but I must preface by apology, for the review is not pleasing.

You first appeared amongus as Master Attendant, a name "scarcely *legible* in the long roll of public incumbrances" the duties of the office were not very onerous, but your performance of them must have been very satisfactory: for after brief interregnum that succeeded the death of the lamented Lord Napier, we find you our Chief superintendent! What a splendid anomaly! what a novel appointment! its duties and its powers alike undefined, what a boundless field for display! A wiser man would better have understood his position, and been content to remain the quiet recipient of £3,000 a year; more was not required of you by your patrons. But the restlessness of your character could not resist the temptation. you burned to do something that you "might be for ever known;" and after a year's ineffectual attempt at successful exhibition, you were attracted and fascinated by the Opium trade: moth-like you fluttered about it till, at last, approaching it too nearly you fell, a helpless creature, signed by the flame you vainly expected to extinguish with your gossamer wings. The Opium surrender has been sufficiently canvassed. It is now a matter of record, that you were cautioned, in vain, of the responsibility you were incurring; that you surrendered the enormous amount of property without a protest, without a solemn warning to the Chinese that it would hereafter be required at their hands, in short that you involved your Government by a pledge which you must at the time, have known was an unauthorized one. But you came forth at last; though so utterly prostrated that your remaining energy was only marked by impotent and powerless threats, and you gave fitting portent of your vengeance by taking your clenched fist at the Bogue forts as you left them behind you.

A period of respite now seemed at hand; and to any but yourself it would have proved so. But no—the unfortunate homicide at Hong Kong offered too valuable an occasion for entanglement. With a dexterity in blundering that seems to characterize your every act you contrived so to identify yourself with that unhappy mischance, that you were forced into a public investigation only when your own signature convicted you of an attempt to smother enquiry. The month that followed will not be easily forgotten. How we were persecuted and threatened; How, when we assembled to deliberate on our defenceless condition, you declared, (mark you, Sir, I use your own words) that you had freed yourself from all embarrassment that you might share our, dangers, and remain by us to the *last*: now having thus declared, you immediately left us to our own resources—*You were the first to quit Macao.*

You seemed now fairly committed, the sport of your own wildest impulses: blunders and contradictions succeeded each other with a rapidity that defies record. You theatened and you enjoined; you declared blockades without cause and you raised them without reason; *sic volo sic jubeo*; enriching foreigners at the expense of your countrymen; alternately exasperating both till your every act from one party or the other produced a protest. At one moment we see you madly rushing into a conflict from which you were compelled to retreat, at another your wanton attack at Cowloon affording characteristic contrast to your mandlin humanity at Chuenpee; checking a punishment which would have been as alsutary as it was merited. And when an hour of relaxation followed, you employed it in penning that memorable dispatch of 28th November, in which, by way of redeeming the sacred pledge on which the too confiding merchants had surrendered their property, you pointed out to your patrons that it might be evaded.

But hark! the voice of Great Britain is heard. She answers to the call of her oppressed children. She raises her arm to strike in their defence; but alas it is paralyzed: the man who, of all men, should have struck the blow was called from us; the spirit that should have guided us through the difficulty had fled; and with the death of admiral Maitland our cause received a shock, from which it has as yet not recovered. As for you, Sir, you were freed from a controul under which you would have quelled; and your ill dissembled regret spoke plainly how you felt the emancipation. Still you were appointed; but *how* appointed. "You have proved yourself a mere plaything for the Chinese, still we appoint you to treat with them. You have deceived the merchants, still we appoint you to watch over their interests. We have not confirmed a single act of yours—we have dishonoured your drafts, and have received ships and cargoes against whose entry you moved us—we have liberated the men whom you deported as convicted criminals—in short, we have discredited you as our agent, still we appoint you our Plenipotentiary!" This is the spirit, whatever may be the wording of your appointment. From such an appointment would not a high minded officer have recoiled?—would he not have retired with dignity from a position he could not fill with honor? But you thought otherwise; and while others viewed in the past a wretched augury of the future, you launched in your new career, with the same confidence, and, unfortunately, with the same result as marked your former steps, It is now 6 months since you sailed with the expedition to the month of the Peiho: *there* you negociated. It is now nearly 2 months since you returned to this province, and we find you still negociating; doing with 20 ships of war under your controul what you did when you fled in the Louisa-Cutter—still shaking your fist, yet afraid to strike. In what single particular has this momentous question progressed towards its sentlement? How long can this endure; But here let us pause—for the negociations are still open? and though you may not succeed in obtaining reparation for the insults offered ta Great Britain through her representative; though you may fail in procuring indemnification for the losses she has sustained through her merchants though even *you* may despair of establishing an intercourse on a safe and honorable footing, you *may* succeed in sending home 40 million pounds of Tea; for you cannot deceive us, Sir, this seems now your sole aim; nor can it be achieved by any means, save by the abandonment of every principle you are bound to maintain, by the sacrifice of every pledge you are called upon to redeem.

But, Sir there is another course still open to you; and the public voice must long have told you that the best service you can now perform is to leave us. Freed from our presence "the future need give no man one anxious thought." Go then. Follow your honored relative: leave us ere the murmurs of dissatisfaction that now follow your path, swell into a clamour for your recal, that even your blind and misguided patrons may not find it convenient to disregard. You may perhaps find an asylum in your family circle at the Admiralty; or you may follow in a fultide of your kith and kin that is said to be rolling towards India: or failing these, you may recur to your old vision of a peerage, for if it be somewhat shorn of its ancient unmixed honor, it still possesses *certain immunities* which your career in China may render useful to you.—Macao. 31st Dec. 1840.—*Canton Press, Jan. 2.*

THE INFRACTION OF THE BLOCKADE.—In our number of the last week we alluded to the loading of two ships in the port of Whampoa, and to the extraordinary determination of the Commodore to allow them egress with cargoes. We learn since that a large body of the British merchants remonstrated at this course of proceeding; 1st, on the ground of its illegality; secondly, on account of its being a benefit to one particular class, to the injury of the general body; and thirdly, they complained, and justly we think of the secrecy with which the intention had been communicated to the parties interested, and to them only.

The remonstrance has, we unde stand on the best authority, been answered by the Commodore to the effect, that H. M. Plenipotentiary having, some weeks since, given a *pledge* that the ships should have egress with cargo, and having urgently called on him to let them pass unobstructed, both on the plea that their detention, after his word had been passed, would be fatal to his character, in the eyes of the Chinese authorities, and agreed besides to absolve him from the responsibility of the measure he did not consider it expedient to detain the vessels That H. M. Plenipotentiary, after the experience of the past two years, should readily take upon himself any conceivable quantum of responsibility, we can well understand, and it is more than likely, after finding his general acts repudiated by his government, his bills protested, and his trying men for their lives declared by the Courts at home, illegal, that he is still maintained in his office, he must be driven to the conviction, *that he bears a charmed life.* Were the question one simply between Capt. Elliot and his government, we suppose the oppressed merchants might now make up their minds to suffer, patiently, the injuries sustained from the inconsistency and caprice which "are the attributes" of the Plenipotentiary's character; but a grave point of international law arises, and we apprehend that no pledge given by Capt. Elliot will absolve the Commander in Chief from the legal consequences of now attempting to enforce a partial Blockade, which he has himself vitied and made illegal. The egress of the ships with cargoes makes the right of ingress unquestionable, and the Commander in Chief will clearly be liable in an English Court of Law for the losses and damages which may be sustained hence forward, by all vessels detained outside. The pledge given by Capt. Elliot the Commander in Chief from the responsibility of the measure with his own government; but no compact between two officers in high and responsible situations can release the Executive from the legal consequences of his acts, and it will be no answer to the suits at law. to say that he was guaranteed by his coadjutor.

As it is assumed that great public interest would be indemnified by publishing here the Correspondence on this question, we, understand that the merchants have agreed to confine their proceedings to the publication elsewhere, and the transmission of the papers to the government at home. But we may observe on a subject of such general interest, that we understand the reasons of the Plenipotentiary, for "moving" the Commander-in-Chief to allow egress to the ships, are contained in 17 pages of paper, and the meaning in a few words, to wit, that he has endeavoured to get up a smuggling trade at Macao through the "*venality of the Mandarines and the trading spirit of the people*," and having thus, in e measure, practically endeavored to break the Blockade in one place, he considers it but fair to break it in another. The argument, is however fallacious, for it must be abundantly obvious that the non observance of the law in one place, is not justified by its lax enforcement or open violation in another:—indeed, the argument adduced, such, as it is, is rather an admission that a real Blockade has not existed at all and consequently, *a fortiori* does not exist now.

As to the extensive trade carried on in Macao. it consists of about the usual quantity of Canton Raw Silk, Sugar Candy, and Colored Paper. We are creditably informed that not 100 bales of Nankin Silk have found their way outside, and the only ships which have carried away Teas, are the *Louisa Baillie*, loaded entirely with cargo brought out by way of Whampoa, before the pseudo Blockade commenced, and probably 2 or 300 tons of dear and inferior stuff which have leaked out through Macao.

The Plenipotentiary, we understand, maintains in his letter, that the Blockade has been successful, and its objects atchieved" by stagnation of commerce and consequent pressure on the Government! If this officer is carrying on his negotiations generally in a similar spirit, and forcing fallacious arguments into the support of erroneous assumed facts, the chances are, we fear, more in favor of the Chinese against the English, than any one supposed possible. It is notorious to every one apparently *but* the Plenipotentiary, that the Blockade has been a farce fsom the beginning, except as far as it has been enforced *by the Chinese themselves.* If they have been disstressed, it must have been like one of the heroines of the Matilda school, from delighting in the misery and hugging their chains; for it is clear they might have exported as much of their produce either for payment in hard dollars or British goods, as they pleased through Macao. The truth of the matter seems to be, that the attempt to get up an outside trade, during the negotiations, has been a signal failure here, and at Chusan; and, we presume, the Plenipotentiary being unable to illustrate in a way satisfactory to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer the "*venality of the mandarines, and trading spirit of the people*," has bethought him of mixing up in the ingredient of this singular 'hodge podge' a little of the "trading spirit" of the English.

Such a sysrem as this, carried through by an open and undisguised violation of the well recognized principles of justice and international law, can end only, we fear, in discomfiture here, and lead to incalculable mischief abroad. That the egress of these two ships has been brought about by respect for the flag of the United States, is too monstrous to be entertained for a second. The government of the United States is far too enlightened on the immutable principles of national and private rights, to wish undue advantages to be given to a few individuals at the sacrifice of public justice; and when they learn too that the great bulk of the two cargoes in question find their way into *English ships*, on *English account* have been more consulted in their egress than respect for a friendly flag.

The Blockade being now illegal, we presume every consignee of a foreign vessel outside will require permission for her ingress, or make the usual pretext for its refusal: and we cannot conceive it possible that the owners of vessels so situated will believe in the declared intention of the Commander in Chief to enforce a Blockade of *Ingress* only (a description of blockade recognized in no work that we can find) but will risk the seizure of their ships to enter the port Although the Plenipotentiary may endeavor to relieve the Commander in Chief from the consequence of breaking his own blockade, *with his own government*, we question his ability to stand between him and the pecuniary consequences of illegal seizure or detention of foreign vessels.—*Canton Press, Jan. 2.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—27th, British *Melish*, Jones, from Sydney. 1st January, *Bella Marina*, Wickman, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Bella Marina*, Mr. A. Melville.

SAILED—28th, Brit. *Asia*, Fawcett, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Syed Khan*, Horsburgh, for Singapore and Calcutta to sail on the 5th. The *Tomatin*, for London, to be despatched in a few days.—*Canton Press, Jan. 2.*

We have been favoured by a friend, with the following interesting extract of a letter dated Macao 6th January, 1841.—

"I am getting regularly vicious and spiteful at the system of humbug carried on here under the head of what is called "negociations." I shall hate the word for life. The Chinese outside people seem to be getting vicious on it too, for within the last few days two affairs have been enacted that have caused some talk among the community. At Toonkoo, several spies, were discovered among the China boats, taking the names of the Chinese who had been supplying the English ships with provisions; they were attacked by the implicated parties, five or six of them killed, and the five remaining were tied hand and foot, put into a boat, the boat filled with combustibles, and set fire to, the unfortunate wretches being regularly roasted alive The boat burned to the water's edge, and was afterwards towed on shore on the beach, when the burned remains of the bodies were seen by several Englishmen. The other affair took place at the Bogue, in sight of the Commodore's ship. A mandarin's boat was chasing a smuggler: the latter, thinking he was the stronger party, turned round and shewed fight. The mandarin endeavoured to escape—the smugglers boarded him and threw the crew overboard, reserving four whom they took to the receiving ships at Toonkoo, and desired that they might be hanged, English fashion, at the yard-arm, so as all men might see. Their request not being complied with, they took them away, and doubtless disposed of them so as they should not appear in evidence against them at any future time.

"Our worthy Plenipotentiary seems regularly to be running a muck at responsibility, after his Whig friends at home dishonouring his bills and promoting him from Superintendent to the post he now fills. I suppose he thinks he may do any thing he likes. He has directed the Commodore to allow the two American ships that were at Whampoa, to pass out withfull cargoes, and the Commodore has obeyed him, a remonstrance and protest from a part of the merchants here having been unattended to. One of the ships, the "*Kosciusko*," formerly the English ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*, belonging to Jardine, Matheson and Co., is one of the two, and she is said to have thirty of the best chops of congos on board.

"Charley Froth," as the mids of the fleet call Elliott, (and never had a man a more appropriate sobriquet) is certainly the best friend the Yankees ever have had in China. Last year even he played the game into their hands as ably as they could have wished it—so they say themselves; and this year, he allows two ships of that nation to pass in, in defiance of the blockade, to shew, as he is pleased to term it, 'an act of friendly courtesy to the Government of the United States.' How the cool, calculating Yankees must laugh at us.

The Imperial Commissioner seems to be a a man of different mould from our Plenipo; he sends his chops through the pilots, and a low mandarin, who was formerly comprador to Dent and Co., and Elliot receives them and grants him one delay after another, just as he asks for it. He is making active preparations for defence, so it would appear that concession is not his purpose. They have been erecting new batteries at the Bogue, and strengthening the old—the river is barricaded across at first bar, with large junks laden with stones ready to sink. The Hong Merchants have been furnishing a great number of blocks of granite, and an extensive breastwork has been thrown up just below Canton. All this news we got from the Yankees, who are there selecting the best teas, the Imperial chop, cutting off the English trade for ever, remaining in full force, and no Englishman daring to shew his nose in Canton.

"Since writing the foregoing, the *Madagascar* steamer has arrived, bringing the intelligence that Elliot had resigned the matter into the hands of the Commodore, and that the Bogue forts are to be attacked to morrow; so it comes to that at last, which ought to have been done six months ago."—*Bengal Hurkaru, February 8.*

The following extract from a letter from Macao, dated 6th January, has been obligingly sent us by a friend:

'We have just received news from Tongkoo, of a Mandarin boat having been seized by the compradores and boatmen in that neighbourhood, hauled up on the beach and burned. Five of those on board were burned to death, and the remainder are supposed to have been drowned. It seems that the names of 140 individuals, who had supplied the shipping at Tongkoo [with provisions] were found on the person of one of the Mandarins: and fears for the safety of themselves and their families, it is supposed, had prompted them to take the horrid step they did.'—*Englishman, February 8.*

We have received letters from Chusan to the 21st December, but the following is the only one which contains any intelligence worth publishing:—

'On the 8th instant, a fire broke out in the Hospital of the 49th Foot, but the active exertions employed on the occasion, soon quenched it—no loss of life I am glad to say and few houses only burnt.

The Brigadier Commanding and the General Staff inspected the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, on the 10th. The corps was drawn out and went through several movements under the able command of Colonel Adams. I subjoin, copy of the Brigade orders issued on the subject: December 15th, 1840, the Brigadier has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the appearance and movements of the 18th Royal Irish, at the inspection of the 10th instant. The efficiency of the Corps and the healthy appearance of the men afforded him infinite satisfaction, and he trusts the diseases which for four months past have been so prevalent, are no longer to be dreaded. The Books of the Regiment are kept strictly in conformity to orders, and the accounts, of the Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers correct.'

On Thursday last, the Madras Artillery and the Bengal Volunteer Battalion, were drawn out and inspected. Both went through several field movements with much credit. The Artillery fired *several* rounds which panic-struck the *several* hundred Chinese who went to view the *Tomasha*. I will send you the Brigade order so soon as His Excellency issues one.

The city was in great confusion on the night of Friday last, at the sound of the Bugle after tattoo—all were anxious to know what was the matter,—as pickets were ordered and the Regiments to hold themselves in readiness. It proved that, the Governor received information of the arrival of 40 boats with 60 Chinese in each—but as soon as he was satisfied thet they were dealers and pedlars and not soldiers in disguise, all went on as smoothly as before.

The Thermometer stands at noon at 33, one below freezing point—and really it is difficult to write. The water all over the compound is frozen and all the little wooden and earthen vessels containing water for washing and other purposes shew ice in lieu! The tubs having gold and silver color fishes have ice in top one inch thick whichever way one turns he beholds ice and nothing but ice. Fire of course is in general use.

We have plenty of provisions now—splendid vegetables, fish, poultry, &c., &c. The market is crowded during the day. Lots of '*hurosity*' to be seen and had. The Chinese can supply us with every kind of provisions, wines, and spirits excepted. They have a liquor called 'shamshoe' I have not as yet seen any, though the Bengal servants use it freely, and 'that's how' I come to know of its being 'come-at-able.'

The rates of exchange continue at 225 Rupees per 100 Dollars and 1000 cash for the Dollar.

I will at the close of the month, send you the usual monthly return of casualty and of the shipping. The Parsee merchant intends to vacate Tinghae with a view to join the Head-Quarters of the Expedition.

Rumour hath it that, we are to re-embark on some day next month, and then others say that 'Kishen will prolong the negociation to some later period. This is all the gup.

The Members of the General Staff with the exception of Major Mountain, who I regret is not well, appear to be in health.'—*Englishman, February 9.*

Extract from Gutzlaff's Letter to Captain——I have the pleasure of forwarding to you the following extract from Ningpo news communicated to me this morning.

'Ko, the General of the Ningpo force addressed Oct. 23, a Proclamation to the 500 soldiers of the Tinghae district, who have not yet repaired to Chinghae to return to the camp; and if they were sick (disease has this year made dreadful havoc amongst the natives, and thousands have died or are still dangerously ill) to recover their health and repair to the camp, when they would by no means suffer any punishment for having fled.

The same Commander also issued in October a general summons to the inhabitants of this Island who are strong, and possess the requisite qualifications, to enlist at Chinghae in the Emperor's service. (A paper of this import was discovered by Mr. Morrison at Lineon.) A subsequent Proclamation addressed to the Imperial High Commissioner assures the people of this Island, that having been sufferers in a national cause, and being injured by barbarians, he would beseech the Emperor to remit them back their taxes, as soon as he had managed the said barbarians; he adds that the barbarians having asked for peace and commerce, both had been granted them, and the Minister Ko. He was now on his way to Canton to settle the affair. The High Commissioner would soon force the barbarians out to sea, and in the mean time the inhabitants ought to prosecute their peaceful avocations, and not to fight with the barbarians.

Nov. 1st. The Army that is to guard the whole sea coast, and which has been collected from Che Leong, Keang Loo, and Yang Sing provinces amounts to 30,000 men. Towards the end of October the people of the adjacent districts rose in open revolt on account of the heavy oppressions and stoppage of all trade, and a considerable part of this army was sent to quell the insurrection, in which they are said to have succeeded.

On the conclusion of the truce more than 10,000 men were sent to their homes and garrisons; above is the Nominal Muster Roll, but the actual number of soldiers doing duty does not amount to perhaps one-third; our prisoners continue to be well treated and every kind of indulgence is shewn them by the authorities.—*Eastern Star, Feb. 7.*

Copies of Correspondence between certain Merchants at Macao, and the Naval Commander-in-chief of H. M. Squadron in China relative to release from Blockade of the American Ships Panama and Kosciusko.

Macao, 19th Dec. 1840.

(1).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR J. J. GORDON BREMER, KNT. C. B. K. C. H.

Naval Commander-in-chief, &c. &c.

Sir,—Having reference to your Excellency's public notice of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, by all its entrances, under date of 22nd June last, from on board H. M. Ship 'Wellesley,' then lying in the Macoa Roads, we take the liberty most respectfully of requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government

Firstly, whether cargo, the produce of China, laden on the ship 'Kociusko' and 'Panama' (lying at Whampoa and both under American flag) subsequently to the order for Blockade issued by your excellency taking effect, (viz., 28th June) is liable to seizure and confiscation, in the event of either or both vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the River and Port of Canton by Ships of H. M. Blockading Squadron: and,

Secondly, that your Excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce, purchased and delivered, bona fide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect is liable on the said ships leaving the River and Port of Canton, when the Blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to Her Majesty, on being taken possession of outside of said port by H. M. Ships.

We have the honor, &c.
(Signed) BELL AND CO.

(2.)

H. M. S. *Wellesley, Chuenpee, 25th Dec.* 1840.
MESSRS. BELL AND CO.—Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. I beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general question you have proposed, yet I may inform you that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure. His Excellency found upon enquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.

The Admiral therefore considering it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the Port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of Blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur.

Thinking that it may be a convenience to you to know the grounds upon which His Excellency's opinions were founded, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal But you will give me leave particularly to request that these communications may not be published, as nothing can be more embarrassing than the publication of the views of a person in my station upon points of Blockade law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves, according to the best of my judgement, but your own opinions will be your more suitable guide on any question of the kind now proposed to me.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,
Commodore 1st class, Commander in-chief

(3.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR J. J. GORDON BREMER, KNT. C. B. K. C. H.

Naval Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Your Excellency's letters of 25th Inst. to the address of Messrs. Bell and Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your excellency on the subject:

By the law of Blockade as laid down in the book of Chitty, we find it declare that,

'The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded from retiring freely: and it has even been laid down in the case of the 'Betsy' that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property: the distinction being, that he is not at liberty *to make any fresh purchase after the notification.* From the case of the 'Rolla' it appears, that the court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, *which was not delivered* previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters.'

And again,

'A Blockade is broken as completely by coming out as by going in. There may be instances indeed of innocent egress said Sir William Scott in the case of the 'Frederick Molke.' instances where the vessels have gone in before the Blockade: and under such circumstances it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire. But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the Blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo. bona fide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the Blockade.'

This doctrine we find fully confirmed, and acted upon by the British Government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata—The following report from an English paper, is extracted from the Canton Press of 27th June last:

Lord Palmerston, at the instance of Merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the Crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is,

'By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the Blockade.'

In the letter to Messrs. Bell and Co. we find it stated that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case, that the egress of the two American ships now in the river would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are:

'That they had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the Coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter had been baffled by entirely unusuall trammels of the Chinese Government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.'

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your Excellency, that the ship 'Panama' arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th June, 3 days previously to your Excellency's notice of Blockade; and that this ship could only have succeeded in obtaining in so short a period by very unusual *facilities* afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the Blockade being declared.

The other ship, the 'Kocinsko,' formerly the English ship 'Malcolm,' and afterwards sailing under the American flag as the 'Alabama,' had repeatedly been refused entry in the Port, on the ground (notoriously a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorages, in direct violation of the existing regulations of the port of Canton, which required ships to bring papers shewing their cargo to have been bona fide shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your Excellency, that the reason given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded upon erroneous assumption. or information; but we may at the same time point out, that even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstances would in law, or in equity, justify the egress of two vessels for the especial advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others.

We beg to assure your Excellency, not only that the Tea with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that our knowledge of circumstances connected with the Canton market, we may confidently assert that none of the teas could have reached Canton until several months subsequently; and that part of them had very probably not even been at that time manufactured; and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight.

We consider it also a duty we owe, alike to ourselves as British merchants and to the interests of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the secrecy of the arrangements for allowing the egress of these vessels; for we find by your Excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the Admiral, although to no one else: thus affording them advantages to the serious injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your Excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed; we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damages all or any of us have sustained, or may sustain, in consequence of the irregularity of the Blockade, and against any losses which may arise after its infraction, by such illegal egress.

Your Excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the case being urgent, we trust your Excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce other evidence if required.

Our letter will be handed to your Excellency by a Deputation, which will wait upon your Excellency for that purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Dent & Co, (Signed) Daniel & Co.
,, Jamieson & How. ,, Dirom & Co,
,, Macvicar & Co. ,, Fox Rawson & Co
,, Lindsay & Co. ,, Wilkinson Dent.
,, Bell & Co.

(4.)

To His Excellency Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to our letter to your Excellency under date 29th instant, and in compliance with your Excellency's desire for evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of the ships 'Panama' and 'Kosciusko,' entitling them to be released from the operation of the Law of Blockade, we beg leave to forward to your Excellency the following Documents:—

1st. An Extract from the Canton Press of 25th April 1840, detailing the then existing Regulation of the Port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a vessel to obtain admittance into port.

2nd. An Extract of a letter from Mr. Nye, an American merchant then in Canton, shewing the time usually occupied in getting a ship secured after her arrival at Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your Excellency, that the 'Panama' arrived in Macao Roads from America on the 19th June, and that both ships only entered within the Bogue Forts on the day when the Blockade came into operation, viz. the 28th June. The 'Panama' was a vessel direct from the United States; the Kosciusko' was a few months before the English ship 'Sir Charles Malcolm'; and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorages at Whampoa, as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American Consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the 'Kosciusko,' in order to obtain entry into the port, permission having been refused to her to enter a second time as the 'Alabama.'

We also beg to hand Your Excellency.

3rd. A certificate signed by G. Nye, Esq. an American Merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no Congou Teas were then left on hand unsold, and that several ships left the port only partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of Blockade preventing their remaining longer in Port.

4th. A letter to the same effect from W. R. Lejee Esq., an American Merchant of the Firm of Wetmore & Co. to W. Bell, Esq., dated 31st December, 1840.

5th. A certificate from J. Salado, Commander of the Spanish ship 'Nueva Victoria,' stating that his ship left that port with only half a cargo, from the afore said cause.

6th. A letter from G. Nye, Esq to G. T. Braine, Esq., a British Merchant now in Macao, under date 20th December, containing extract of a letter from an American Merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new Congou Tea with which the 'Kosciusko' and 'Panama' are partially or entirely loaded.

7th. A letter from W. Delano, Esq., the American Vice Consul in Canton, and a member of the Amirican Firm of Russell and Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that Teas were placed on board the 'Kosciusko' for *sofe keeping.*

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered port after the Blockade came into operation; but we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave port *without cargoes*, if they really entered *before that period.*

We beg however respectfully to submit to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade clearly declares, that no vessel can leave port with cargo, unless it is actually bought, and on board the ship, or lighters, prior to a Blockade commencing: And it appears by the foregoing papers, not only that the cargoes of the *Panama*' and '*Kosciusko*' cannot come under such designation; but that the Teas of which these cargoes consist were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month.

Further, the vessels in question do not appear to have wished to exercise their right to come out *without cargoes* but have remained in Port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a Blockade being declared, and of the clear law on the point of egress, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your excellency, in order to prove that, equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the port previously, were compelled to retire from it only partially loaded, in consequence of the Blockade taking effect before their cargoes would be completed and whilst many other vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause.

Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo, under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your Excellency to find, that the law and equity render it alike inexpedient, that they should be relived from the operation of a well recognized principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Dent & Co.
,, Jamieson & How.
,, Macvicar & Co.
,, Lindsay & Co.

(Signed) Bell & Co.
,, Daniell & Co.
,, Dirom & Co.
,, Fox Rawson & Co.
,, Wilkinson Dent.

(5.)

H. M. Wellesley, Chumpy, 29th Dec. 1840,

Messrs. Dent, and Co. and other British Merchants at Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 26th inst., and to the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to infrom you that I refered the points discussed in both, to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and I think it right to enclose for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of H. M. Government, and also place my position with regard to the matter in so clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment.

I may however say, that with regard to *ingress* to the port of Canton, by ship passages, my own responsibility is clear, and that it is my intention to maintain the laws of Blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to which, Gentlemen, I must beg to request your attention, it relates to the extreme inconvineence and positive detriment to the Public Service, occasioned by the publication of correspondence relating to important matters pending their operation: such a course can only have the effect of embarrasing the officers of the Crown, and of encreasing the difficulties of their position, already sufficiently perplexing and delicate, and as the present communication has been made to you thus at length from an earnest wish on the part of the Plenipotentiary and myself, to afford the mercantile community every possible information, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere desire that it may be regarded as exempt from actual publication.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. J. G. Bremer,

Commodore of the 1st Class, and Commander-in-chief.

(The letters which follow this were inserted in Saturday's paper.)

(ENCLOSURES IN LETTER NO. 4.)

No. 1. Extract from Canton Press 25th April 1840.

An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities regarding the new Port regulations, according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton, and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be in some degree embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which loss of time is a matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this Edict is already being acted upon and that several vessels lately arrived from Manilla are now waiting outside for their permission from Canton to enter the River.

No. 2. Extract of a letter dated Macao 29th Dec. 1840. from Gideon Nye, Jr. Esq. to G. T. Braine, Esquire.

'I am favored with your note asking me to state the period of time necessary for ships to obtain permission to enter the Bogue in June last: to which it is impossible for me to give a definite answer, for the length of time depended upon the weather, as well as the caprice of the Mandarins. But the forms, as I understood them, in June last, were for ships to apply for Pilots at Macao, when their application passed through the Keun-min-foo to the Hoppo's office in Canton, whence it was submitted to the Vice Roy for his approval after which his reply was returned to Macao; and not till then was the Pilot granted. Thus the time required depended upon the wind and weather in the passage to and from Canton, and upon the pleasure of the Mandarins to give the application early or late attention. But in several instances on the occasion of prior Blockades, &c., the authorities gave permission for ships to proceed to the Bogue and await there their Pilot prior to entering the river or port. It was owing to the circumstances first stated, that some vessels were detained at Macao longer than others. From the best of my recollection, I should say the detention in May, at Macao or outside, Pilots was 6 to 8 days. Regarding the time necessary to pass through the usual forms of the ship's arrival in Port, that too depended upon the wind and weather, as the Pilot's chop from Macao only was acted upon by the Mandarins. Prior to the presentation of the general petition, about the fitst of May, the delay at Whampoa had been 10, 12, 16 and 18 days, but subsequently to the petition being handed in the despatch was generally very good, and the Asia, Valparaiso and Akbar &c. were kept but five to seven days at Whampoa before discharging their cargoes.'

No. 3. Certificate of G. Nye, Jr. Esq. dated Macao, 29th December 1840.

'I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge there were a few or no Congou Teas left in the Canton Market at the letter end of June last, and that several vessels left port but partially laden, owing to the scarcity of Teas and the declaration of Blockade,

(Signed) Gideon Nye, Jr

No. 4. Copy of a letter from Wm R. Lejee, Esq. dated Macao 31st December 1840, to W. Bell, Esq

'In reply to your letter of to-day requesting information as to the quantity of teas on hand in Canton in June last, and whether also any ships left the port partially laden in consequence of the Blockade of the River coming into operation on the 28th June, I beg to inform you that the stock of Teas then remaining was very smal', and a ship to our address, the Merchant, came out partially laden in consequence of the Blockade coming into operation on the 28th June.'

No 5. Don Joaquin Salado, Capitane Primer Piloto De La Fragata N. Victoria.

'Certifico que en el mes de Junio p. p. safi con dicho Buque del fondeadero de Whampoa con (600) seiscientas Tonelade Cha â flete, siendo la mitad da la Carga que hubiera sacado â no haber occurrido el Blocqueo de Canton.'

(Signed) Joaquin Salado.

Macao, 30 de Diciembre, 1840.

TRANSLATION.

'Don Joaquin Salado, Captain and first officer of the Ship Nueva Victoria

I certify that in the month of June last I left in the aforesaid ship, from the anchorage of Whampoa with 600 tons of Teas on freight, being one half of the cargo which I should have brought out, had the Blockade of Canton not occurred.

(Signed) Joaquin Salado.

Macao, 30 h December, 1840.

No. 6. Extract of a letter from G. Nye, Jr., Esq., dated Macao 20th December 1840, to G. T Braine, Esq.

I have this morning a letter from Mr. Ritchie of the 8th which gives me the following information.

'We have had lettle news of interest. Keshen keeps everything usually close, he has certainly been in direct correspondence with Captain Elliot for some time past, but nothing has leaked out. The Macao story that he had offered Captain Elliot Sp. drs. 5,000,000 is not believed here, Mr. Coolidge has been purchasing Teas for the Kosciusco' at high price, 32 a 34 taels for fine Pekoe flavored Congous, Sauqua settled for twenty chops a day or two since, all of which probably will be shipped off instanter. The Teamen are as tough as whalebone, and are asking 36 to 38 taels for cargo, Young Hysons, of which but few are yet in market.'

'There are four Chops down from Yenwo and another Hong for cargo, but are very secret about it; they wait to hear if they can take Cotton. I fancy Mr. Seeven's cargo. Footai will not send chops for any thing.'

No. 7. Extract from a letter from W. Delano Jr. Esq. to D. L. Burn Esq. dated Canton 18th December, 1840.

I am disappointed in the scale of prices which have been settled here by some of my neighbours, which are:

34 Taels for the finest chops (of Tea) and 28 to 30 for the second grades; about 30, some say 40 chops, have been settled for, all or nearly all of which are now going on board the Kosciusko, I suppose safe keeping.

PINANG.

Outrage on the Schooner Yan Ghen Ghee.—The Commander of this vessel, Moung Tha Hoo, belonging to Maulmain, which sailed hence on the 21st November on her return to that port via the Maldiva Islands, called at our office on Wednesday last with an interpreter and requested us to publish the following circumstances which occurred on his voyage between the Maldives and her ulterior destination. After disposing of her cargo at those Islands and taking in a lading of cocoanuts, the Schooner proceeded for Maulmain, but on the subsequent day encountered very boisterous weather which blew away most of her sails: fortunately however a Barque soon hove in sight, when the Nacoda went on board and solicited the gift of one or two old sails and some canvas, but so far from obtaining the desired assistance he was charged as being an impostor and with having murdered the European commander and officers of the Schooner; and notwithstanding he produced his Port Clearance and Register, he was forcibly detained with his boats crew on board the Barque, while a party from her proceeded to the Schooner, which was taken in tow against the remonstrances of the Nacoda and brought as far as Pulo Perak, when he and his men were permitted to return on board, after which she was cast off, and the Nacoda discovered that four muskets, three spears and a quantity of cocoanuts had been abstracted from his vessel.

We at first had some reason to doubt the correctness of the Nacoda's statement generally, and conceived that he might have mistaken kindness for oppression, the more particularly as it appears that the crew of the Barque consisted entirely of Europeans and that only one of them understood the Hindustani language very indifferently, but we are informed that the Nacoda has since deposed to the circumstances above mentioned at the Police office. We saw the Nacoda again on Thursday when he produced to us a paper given to him on board the Barque which we here copy.

"Captain Campbell, Bark Amazon, Liverpool, William Cobb, Seaman, witness left the Schooner Yan Ghen Ghee of 114 tons of Moormain, Captain Moung Tha Hoo in distress, having had her in tow 11 days from Decr. 14th until Christmas day 1840."—*Pinang Gazette, Jan. 2.*

BURMAH.

Maulmain Chronicle, December 30.

Maulmain has been again visited, after a lapse of about three years, with one of those sweeping and extensive fires to which the combustible materials of which its houses are built, but too frequently expose it. The fire originated about 10 o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, in the house of the Goung or headman of the division of Obo, whose little child thrust a lighted stick into some part of the bamboo was or grass thatching. The flame instantly darted upward to the roof, and within a few minutes the house was enveloped in it, and the tenants escaped with only a few of their lighter article of property. A strong breeze from the north-east drove the fire upon the dense mass of the contiguous house with awful rapidity. H. M. 63d Regiment, the Artillery with the fire engines, and the 31st Regiment T. L. I. were immediately ordered out as guards in different parts of the Cantonments and to arrest the progress of the flames which even in a few minutes had assumed a frightful aspect. Notwithstanding the greatest and best directed exertions of the military and many of the native inhabitants of that part of the town, the fire pursued its onward course, and after consuming about three hundred native houses, passed over the bund at the north-eastern angle of the Cantonments and entered the Artillery Lines. Here its work of desolation was not checked till the houses of the Artillery privates and the Artillery barracks were reduced to ashes. The last struggle was at the arsenal. It had taken fire, but fortunately its situation was so detached from other buildings as to admit of the combined exertions of a large body of the artillerymen and H. M. 63d. The exertions were successful, and before the flames could gain any considerable advance on the building, they were happily subdued. The houses of the Artillery-Officers were in great danger, and in several instances were on fire, but were saved after sustaining some damage. The whole of this destruction was effected in little more than an hour.

Too great praise cannot be bestowed on the Officers and men of Her Majesty's and the Company's Regiments for their exertions on this occasion, and the movements of the various detachments were, by Brigadier Logan, most judiciously directed to the different points of danger.

Already has the scene of desolation reassumed a lively appearance. Many a light and frail tenement is in course of erection on the ground which the flames passed over, and in a month or two will be seen on the same spot, an equal population and an equally dense mass of combustibles ready prepared for a similar or any other mode of ignition. We hope, however, that some better arrangements will be made in respect to erecting tenements within the Cantonments. There is, we think, too near a contiguity between the Cantonments and the houses of the native part of the town in which the fire originated, and if permitted to be continued, an insidious enemy may, at any time, produce a similar combustion with equal danger to public and private property within the Cantonments.

Maulmain Chronicle, January 6.

By the last arrivals from Rangoon we learn that great preparations are making in that place for the reception of the king. A large Palace is erecting for him to be surrounded apparently by very extensive fortifications of some kind. So actively are these preparations now carried on that it is generally believed the king is really coming down to this part of his dominions, though his object in so doing seems shrouded in much mistery. Some say that he desires to be crowned again either at Rangoon, or at Pegu the ancient Talain Capital. Some, that this visit is connected with a prophecy of the approaching extinction of his dynasty. Some, that it is intended as a mere display of grandeur and would have Maulmain look out sharp for her existence. For our own part, we look on the first two of the above ascribed objects as by far the most reasonable, though even for them, it appears to us rather a venturous expedition, if we may believe all the reports that reach this place of the distubed state of the northern part of the country. The period for paying this visit seems as uncertain as the object of it. Some say it is to take place before the ensuing rains, not till about this time next year. It would appear from all we can learn, that some intention exists of removing the town of Rangoon from the banks of the river farther inland, but for what object it is difficult to understand, as such a movement would tend to destroy the place altogether. Were the town left alone, and something in the shape of a Fort or Citadel erected at some distance from it, we might comprehend the design, but to remove the town altogether will put an end to the trade, without which, the place can never maintain its present population.

The preparations for this Royal visit do not seem to be altogether confined to Rangoon. Something of the same kind is said to be going on at Pegu, and it is whispered that His Majesty may possibly come to Martaban just to take a peep at her opposite English neighbour Maulmain. Should he do so, we hope a suitably respectful invitation will be sent to him to cross over and see all that is to be seen here. As King, we presume, he would not pay the slightest attention to such an invitation, but as a private Gentleman, if at all consistent with his dignity to drop royalty for a day or two, and to travel incog, we doubt not he would gladly pay Maulmain a visit, he having the good sense to know that he would be treated with every honor and respect.

There is a curious story current here among the natives relative to the King's final inducement for performing this royal progress. How far it may be true or not, we, of course, cannot say, but it is in itself illustrative of Burmese ideas. One of His Majesty's daughters is deeply versed in all Astrological lore, and it is said that having consulted the stars she pronounced that it would be good to undertake the journey. The King, however, felt still very uncertain on the subject, when one day, in full Court, a rat fell down from the roof close to him. He immediately placed a gold cup over it, and after thinking some time, he said, "let my daughter be sent for, and if she is able to tell me how many rats are under this cup, I shall then feel confident in her art, and will be guided by her in quitting my Capital for Rangoon." The Lady came and being desired to tell how many rats were under the cup, she immediately said seven. Lo! when the cup was lifted up there were found to be seven rats under it, the animal which fell down being a female on the point of parturition which had brought forth six young ones while under the cup. Such a confirmation of her wisdom and fore-knowledge was, of course, undeniable, and the royal visit immediately decided on.

CAPE.

THE FRONTIER.

From the Frontier we only hear of peace and politeness. To make the first permanent, men have only to cultivate the latter. Offences come. Well redress them with firmness and good humour. The Frontier Policy is not a mystery. It is a simple affair of plain justice as between man and man rather than between nation and nation. The things complained of are mere felonies. Robberies of land in former days on our part, robberies of cattle in our days on the part of individual Caffers, acting on their own account; or at the worst, small affrays on the border between geographical neighbours, which would be mere police cases if the parties lived under the same laws.

In short, if after *four years of peace*, and an increasing desire for its continuance on both sides, caused by the excellent treaties now in force, which are every day better understood, better observed, and better enforced,—if, we say, in such a state of things, serious embarrassments arise,—*they well need to be accounted for.* We firmly believe that we have got the eel of peace by the gills, and if he escape it must be from want of nerve, or from design.

Beyond the Frontier things are not so well. We give an extract from one of the Graham's Town papers below respecting the treatment of Bushmen and other Natives by vagabonds from the colony, the general features of which are too familiar to us by the evidence of eye-witnesses of similar proceedings, in recent times. Indeed, if colonial Farmers move into those regions *with their flocks and herds*, their own destruction, or the destruction of the natives, inevitably follows. To deny this is to deny the truth of all history, or rather to profess profound ignorance of the nature of man. The first cause is the *intrusion*. All the rest follows as a natural consequence.

The practical question, then, is as to the right of *intrusion*. Have these men a right to carry flocks and herds into those regions, to occupy the fountains, to consume the pasturage, and drive away the game,—the flocks and herds of the Natives? If they have this right, then have they also the right to protect their property, by driving away *suspected persons* from their neighbourhood, by words or by the gun. But if they have no such right, then all this intrusion, driving away, and killing is criminal at every step,—criminal in the highest degree. And outraged Justice and Humanity have solid claims to a great example of vengeance.

It is not easy to say how these claims are to be satisfied. An Act of Parliament provides for them, but it appears that there is some link wanting between the Legislative and Executive. The Act says, they shall be tried and punished as similar offenders are within the colony. The Supreme Court of Justice says. 'It cannot be done.' And it is not done, nor attempted.

One thing, however, is manifest. The injurious parties have the guilt upon their souls. And in all cases where man cannot vindicate the Moral Law, the Author of that Law, sooner or later, employs other instruments to execute his decrees. He blasts the wicked with mildew and famine, or turns their violence against each other. Let those at a distance beware of meriting a share in the punishment, by approving the guilt.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 21.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

Fort Peddie.—On Sunday a military express reached town from Fort Peddie, with the information that the Kafirs were assembling in force in that neighbourhood, evidently with the intention of again attacking the Fingoes, located there in terms of the existing treaties. The matter, from the report, appeared to be so serious that His Honor the Lieut.-Governer quitted Graham's Town immediately for the spot, with a troop of the Cape Mounted Rifles—but it would appear, that before he reached the scene the commotion had been hushed, and the gasconade of the noisy turbulent Kafirs quelled by the proper determination and activity of Captain McLean, the officer commanding at that post. The following are the particulars of this affair as communicated to us under date 3d instant:—

'Last Saturday we were taken by surprise.—Umkie sent two messengers to the post to say that he intended to attack the Fingoes, and that if Mr. Shepstone, (the Resident Government Agent) wished to head them he had better be quick about it, as Umkie had already mustered his warriors on Somerset-Mount and was quite ready. These two messengers ventured to insult Mr. Shepstone, first by almost riding over him, and second, by shaking their fingers in his face and holding a bundle of assagais close to his person. The weapons Mr. Shepstone resolutely seized and succeeded in getting possession of them, He then with great coolness told them to tell Umkie that he thanked him for the news, and should get ready to receive him. This was no sooner said than done. Capt. McLean (27th Regt.) immediately ordered the troops under arms, the guns were drawn outside the Fort and loaded with grape shot, and everything prepared to give them a warm reception. It is now known that all the time these preparations were making, two of Umkie's men were on the spot as spies, and that it was their report which deterred Umkie, who is notorious for his cowardice, from carrying his threats into execution—in which case there would have been probably a massacre of two or three hundred persons. The Lieut.-Governor reached the scene on Sunday evening, and yesterday Umkie, at his request, came to Fort Peddie, attended with about fifty of his people, and had an interview with him. It was generally thought that his punishment would have been expulsion across the Kieskamma, but I am grieved to say, that the matter has been passed over with an *apology*, and that the chiefs, after being treated to several bottles of wine, have been sent home.'

We have another account before us, but it does not differ materially from the foregoing. The writer, however, remarks, that he is satisfied that nothing but the military demonstration prevented a considerable effusion of blood. The force of Umkie assembled on this occasion, is estimated at from three to four thousand men, but which we incline to think must be an exaggeration None of the accounts which have reached our hands, assign the cause of this quarrel, but report says it is not a political movement, but that it arose out of a fracas between the boys of two neighbouring kraals or villages, one occupied by Kafirs, and the other by Fingoes: that the former having been vanquished, the men of the kraal to which they belonged, had taken it up as a national insult, and that it would have been made a pretext, but for the interposition of the military, for a general onslaught. We would not give undue importance to a bubble of this kind, but still we submit that the way in which it has been glossed over is dangerous to the future peace and security of this frontier. The Kafirs must be taught to borrow a significant expression from the *Advertiser*, 'the difference between a Deer and an Elephant.' A paltroon like Umkie, *living on sufferance within the colonial boundary*, must be punished, and not rewarded, for daring to violate his engagements, permitting his messengers to insult a British magistrate, and for venturing to exhibit his bravado, almost under the guns of a British fort. If the authorities possess the spirit which is essential to the control of such people, the offenders will be taught such a lesson, as they will not be likely to forget in all time to come. If they be not so taught, then are they who refrain from teaching them responsible for the consequences.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

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OVERLAND DISPATCH.

BOMBAY: MONDAY MARCH 1, 1841.

☞ *See first sheet fourth Page.*

of Chinese custom house regulations? What has become of the bonds? Are they still insisted on, have the Imperial laws been changed in favor of the British? What has been done with regard to the dividends of bankrupt hong-merchants, some of which have been overdue some time? Has, in fact anything been stipulated to remove the many laws for the degradation of foreigners visiting China? Is the hong-system to continue unaltered? Is the British merchant still to be obliged to confide his property into the hands of men notoriously insolvent? These are some of the questions the solution of which we should wish to see, and which it is to be hoped form part of the still pending negotiations.

We had reason to hope that the Chinese would be obliged to open if not several at least one of their ports to the northward, a hope we conceive, by no means extravagant when already a very favorable position had been occupied by British arms, commanding the most important of Chinese rivers, the Yangtse-Keang—the Circular says not a word on the subject, and its omission in a proof that no such stipulation has been made. No, on the contrary, Chusan is to be immediately evacuated and restored to the Chinese, as Chuenpee already has been on Thursday last, when the English flag was lowered, and the Chinese again hoisted. As a consideration for the cession of these conquests, which, held by the English, would from their commanding positions been well worth something better, the Island of Hongkong has come into conditional possession of the English, and this is all the advantage gained by the sending of the Expedition, for we consider the payment of the six millions, when no less than at least twice that sum ought to have been expected, as a most shameful compromise, and a heartless abandonment of the interests of a community which the Plenipotentiary was sent to cherish.

But people will object, these terms perhaps are so little favorable, because no others could be got; perhaps the Chinese opposed equal forces to your armament, and you were unable to back your argument by force—if these were so we should not quarrel with a compromise dictated by necessity: but the contrary was the case—Chusan had been taken without resistance, and kept possession of without any attempt being made by the Chinese to recapture it: the Chinese notoriously have no sea force to deserve that name, and from the backwardness of their troops to face the British at Chusan, we arrive at the conclusion that their land forces in a war with a European nation are equally unavailable. Chuenpee and Ty-cock-two were taken with great slaughter to the Chinese, who were so surrounded in the former fort that they could not run away—immediately on this being witnessed from the other Bogue forts, the garrisons prepared themselves to evacuate them, and in fact, when on the 8th the ships of war approached the fortress, the garrison was seen leaving it as fast as possible. Here was another proof, that the Chinese have not the means of opposing force to force, but the Plenipotentiary, who might have possessed himself at that time of the forts without almost firing a gun, was afraid of losing the Imperial favour by going too far, and stopping the British arms in their career of success, was the first to recommeuce negotiations, on the plea we hear that Keshen, the two small forts only being taken, might gloss this over, but it the principal forts had fallen into the hands of the English, even Chinese diplomatists would not be able to hide the truth from the Emperor, who, enraged at the presumption of the barbarians, would then refuse all peaceable accommodation. We need not point out the fallacy of such argument, or the singular bias in favor of underhand dealing, if the forts of Anunghoy were really spared for such reasons; yet, it is difficult to find others. as far as physical force, then, was concerned in obtaining an arrangement of existing difficulties, this was so clearly in favor of the English that not a doubt can exist on the subject, and there being no necessity for being too yielding, all just demands ought to have been strictly enforced. If in private life I injure my neighbour to the extent of £100, the law gives him redress for the full amount of the injury, and I must pay it, and costs besides, and if I have not the means to pay, my creditor may consign my body to a prison. In public life, or in transactions, between nations, the law would stand exactly as between my neighbour and me, and what considerations therefore may have prevailed on H. M. Plenipotentiary to accept from China so much less than was in justice due, we are at a loss to guess at. Suppose that the Chinese have not money enough to pay for the Opium destroyed they are rich in lands—but the conditional possession of Hongkong, will by no one we presume be valued at about 9 millions of dollars or more, the payment of which Captain Elliot has remitted. If lands or possessions were not wanted, favorable conditions for the trade of British subjects might have been obtained; on this point the Circular is silent, except it be the "direct official intercourse upon an equal footing": this, we fear even those "fondest of chops" will not value at the sum named: if, indeed ports to the northward had been opened, or if instead of the oppressive hong-monopoly, free permission had been given to trade where and with whom we liked; if a promise of lowering the duties had been obtained; if respectful and decent treatment to foreigners had been secured, then perhaps we might think that the Chinese had paid in kind for the debts they may have incurred as it is, there remains a large balance unaccounted for—the assets for which have disappeared during the negotiations, and it is but a poor consolation to know that the Plenipotentiary may by his country be held accountable for them. These are the observations which naturally suggest themselves to us on consideration of the money-interests of the question; for the insults offered to H. M. Superintendent and to British merchants, and through them to the nation, no atonement whatever has been made, nor seems to have been demanded. We are told in the circular to forget and forgive—the latter we recommend as the exercise of a Christian virtue—the former, to him who can.

RELEASE OF THE FRENCH MISSIONARY.

On Tuesday evening arrived in Macao, Mr. Tallandier, a French Missionary, who having been apprehended in the country, had been kept a prisoner in Canton during nearly three months. Mr. Tallandier owes his liberation to Captain Elliot's intercession without which, it is probable, he would have remained much longer; he was taken before Keshen, previous to his departure for the Bogue and graciously dismissed by that eminent person.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FORCE FROM THE BOGUE.

Last night H. E. Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, arrived in the Roads, accompanied by several ships of war and steamers. The English colors were removed from, and Chinese planted in their stead, on Chuenpee. On Thursday last the ships of war have, we learn, all left the Bogue and a part of them will proceed to Hongkong immediately to take possession of that island, in the name of Her Majesty.

The division against the forts of Ty-cock tow- was not as reported in our last, commanded by Captain Smith of the *Druid*, but by Captain Scott of the *Samarang*, an officer of which ship was the first to land and enter the fort.

The following, taken from the *Register*, we had in type, when another translation of apparently the same document reached us, the original of which was placarded in the streets of Macao yesterday. No mention is therein made of the cession of Hong Kong:—

(*From the Canton Register, Jany.* 19.)

We have just received and translated the following order from Keshen to the *Keunmingfoe* of Macao—which is a rider to the British Plenipotentiary's Circular, and confirms the good and greatful news contained in that document.

"KESHEN, a great minister of state, and imperial high commissioner, of the second order of hereditary nobility, and acting Governor of the two Kwang Provinces writes this despatch for the full information of the *Tungche—or Keunminfoo* of Macao.

"The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored *Tinghae* and *Shakee*: invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) favour.

"At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former order for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said *Tangche*, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch."

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Wellesly, January 8th, 1841.

The Commander in Chief has to express his admiration at the gallant conduct of the whole force during the affair of yesterday, and requests that the Captains and Commanders of the squadron, and the Commanders of the Steam Vessels, the Officers, Seamen and Marines will receive his best thanks.

To Major Pratt commanding the Force, Major JOHNSON 26th Regiment, Captain KNOLLES of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant SIMPSON of the *Wellesly* and WILSON of the *Bleheim* (employed on shore) Captain ELLIS Royal Marines, Captain DUFF 37th Regiment, M. N. I., and Capt. BOULTON Bengal Volunteers, together with the Officers non Commissioned officers, and Privates, his best thanks are also due.

The Commander in-Chief wishes to mark in an especial manner, the conduct of the whole of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Force in abstaining from the least excess or irregularity, a circumstance alike honorable to them selves, and beneficial to the character and interests of their country.

(Signed) J. GORDON BREMER,
Commander-in Chief.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commissioned Officers of H. M. Ships and Vessels, and the H. Co's. Steamers and the Military, Officers employed at the Capture of Chuenpee, the respective Ship's Companies and the Officers, Commanding Officers, and Private of Marine and Land Forces.

PENANG.

THE SHIP SUSAN.—We understand that this vessel which sailed hence for China on the 17th ultimo, was compelled from stress of weather, after quitting Singapore, to put back in a leaky state, and that in all probability she will he condemned —*Gazette Jan.* 16.

"THE WHALER PILOT OF LONDON.—We have been most kindly favored by an officer of H. M. sloop *Cruizer* with the following particulars of the cutting off of this barque by the natives of "Ho Ho," a bay or harbour in Comarta, one of the Nicobar Islands on the 23rd, and of her recovery by the *Cruizer* on the 31st ultimo. On the 29th of December, at sea in Lat. 8,38 N. Long. 89,54 E. the *Cruizer* fell in with a whale boat and picked up the following ten persons forming part of the crew of the *Pilot* of London, George Wheeler, Master, and Thomas Ward of London, Owner.—viz.; James Clarke 3rd Mate, J. W. Blackwell, Surgeon, W. Burt, Alexander Morrison and James Morgan, Boat-steerers, John Penley, Seaman, Adam Sutherland, Carpenter, Wm. Hardy Carpenter's Mate, and John Martin and Wm. Sexton, Boys.

The *Pilot* left London in January, 1840, with a crew of thirty-three persons and was armed with four guns, besides muskets, cutlasses, &c., in addition to which she had several muskets for sale to the natives at the different ports she intended to visit. She sailed from Coupang on the Island of Timor in July last and anchored in Nankowry harbour (Nicobar Islands) on the 22nd December about a cable's length off shore for the purpose of refitting and obtaining refreshments, the crew having the scurvy. Shortly after anchoring, the 3rd Mate, Mr. Clark, landed in company with the 2nd Mate at a village near the ship and remained on shore about an hour, when they were received on the most friendly terms by the natives. Several canoes visited the ship during the evening and many natives went on board and left of their own accord. The following day the crew were employed in refitting and watering the ship. The Captain left her with two boys and traded for a few eatables. Numerous canoes came off to the vessel throughout the day; some occasionally leaving her, but returned with a greater number of men, bringing fowls, &c., but not arms; and from Horsburgh's account of the friendly disposition of these people, nothing hostile was entertained. A large portion of the natives was observed to be painted red which was not the case the evening before; and many of them spoke broken English. No measures were adopted to prevent their coming on board from the impression that they were friendly disposed. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Clark with the 2d mate, (Snowden,) the Surgeon and nine of the crew went on shore with the Captain's permission on the understanding that they were all to return by six o'clock. Shortly before landing they observed another of the boats leave the ship, for a different village, but it was uncertain whether the Captain or Chief mate was in her with them. When Mr. Clark and his party left the ship, about 40 to 50 natives were on board. Half an hour after landing they thought the natives about them appeared in an unsettled state and were arming themselves, while his party had no weapons whatever. Through a man named Robinson belonging to the ship who spoke the Malayan language, the natives were asked "what they were about or going to do," when they replied "they did not know." Almost immediately afterwards, a yell was heard issuing from the ship and the natives instantly attacked Mr. Clark's party on all sides, from trees, &c. The 2d mate was killed at the very first onset by a spear through the body, and as he fell, a native pinned him to the ground with another. Robinson was expostulating with them, when he was speared and killed in the same manner. Mr. Clark at this time received a spear through his body and a man named Burt was wounded by a similar weapon. Mr. Clark however with the rest of the crew succeeded in regaining their boat and shoved off for the ship, assailed on all sides by spears: but when they got pretty close to her, they discovered her in possession of the natives, who appeared in all directions armed with ship's whale spears, lances, cutting spades &c. All this had taken place within an hour from their leaving the ship. Finding that the natives assembled in great numbers with every warlike intention and that totally unarmed as they were, all attempts to regain possession of the ship must prove fruitless, Mr. Clark, at the earnest entreaties of the crew then with him, pulled out of the harbour to sea to save their lives; and although pursued until dark by three or four canoes (one or two pulling sixteen paddles of a side) they succeeded in getting away, and on the following morning 24th pulled into an Island about 30 miles off (Chowry) the one they left the night previous, for some cocoanuts, but did not land, although the natives encouraged them to do so. (They obtained about 26 cocoanuts for few knives; but observing two canoes pulling towards them, they immediately put to sea again. After pulling about, suffering severely from hunger and thirst (having existed upon three cocoanuts daily with a tea spoon full or two of water which they occasionally saved during the night and the milk of the nuts) they discovered a sail about half an hour after day light of the 29th December, for which they immediately steered, and at half past 8 o'clock were received on board of H. M. S. *Cruizer*.

It appears from the statement of Mr. Blackwell the Surgeon, who accompanied the Captain on shore on the 23rd, that no act of offence whatever was given to the natives for the atrocities they subsequently committed, on the contrary what was procured from them, which was very trifling, was settled for in the most honorable and amicable manner.

The *Cruizer* arrived on the 31st December in what was supposed to be Nancowry harbour, but which upon getting inside was found to be the bay of Ho, Ho, about a mile from it to the northward. Previously to anchoring, the pinnace and cutter were dispatched armed, to attack a village, but the natives had all fled into the jungle before they reached it. The *Pilot* was found at anchor with her masts and yards and standing rigging only. All the sails were unbent and the whole of the running rigging unroy and taken away. Every particle of iron and iron work that could be got at had been removed and cut out, and all the copper on the taffrail, capstan head and other parts in the ship and that outside from stem to stern and also from the rudder to the depth of four sheets of a side, being as deep as they could get down was stripped and carried off. The main deck exhibited a heterogeneous mass knocking about here and there of various articles of provisions, empty casks, broken bottles, pieces of rope, broken staves, &c. &c. In her hold she was completely turned topsy turvy; 36 beef and pork tierces were found emptied by a square hole being cut in the bilge large enough to take out the contents. There were also several vinegar, oil, beer, flour and other casks cut into, to ascertain what they contained. Indeed a more wanton destruction of property in so short a space of time by a set of savages never, it might be said, occurred before. On clearing away the ship during the day, marks of blood were discovered on the upper deck on the starboard side, prints of the head and legs of some individual who had met his fate there were clearly visible, and the blood from the seams on pressing, oozed out perfectly clear. There was also blood before the bitts on the larboard side forward, and on the main deck close to where the Captain's state room door had stood.

On the night after the *Cruizer* anchored, her boats rowed guard around the Lagoon, but there was nothing stirring and all was perfectly quiet. On the 1st January the boats proceeded to different villages or clusters of huts, all of which were deserted but every one filled more or less with plunder from this ill-fated ship, and there was not a single house but what contained some portion of her cargo, boatloads of which were recovered and brought off; coils of new rope, pieces of new sails and three of her guns were found; as were three of her whale boats including the one of which quitted the ship on the evening of the 23d shortly after the survivors, leaving no doubt as to their having been all massacred when they got ashore. Immense quantities of iron hoop, harpoons, lances, whale-lances, wearing apparel, compasses, casks of spirits, and indeed stores of every description too numerous to mention, were also found in every place. The villages afterwards were all burned to the ground, and this day four of them were set on fire.—Until the 4th January, the boats of the *Cruizer* were daily detached on similar expeditions to other villages in the vicinity, and destroyed them after bringing away what was found belonging to the *Pilot*. In the mean time, a strong working party of every artificer the *Cruizer* could muster was employed getting the ship ready with such of her materials as had been collected together, and on the 5th the *Cruizer* left the Nicobars with her in company for the Straits.

While at Ho Ho bay, the *Cruizer* destroyed twele of the villages there and its vicinity, the whole of which were found deserted without a human being to be seen, all having fled far into the jungles, or to the adjacent Island of Katchall as many canoes were seen pulling in that direction on the first arrival of the *Cruizer*. In some of the houses marine stores were found which did not belong to the *Pilot* such as French glazed hats, parts of books, &c.; leaving no doubt that this is not the first vesssel that has been cut off in this manner.

In the *Cruizer's* way out from the Island, captain Gifford with the boats visited the proper Nankowry harbour; but every village was completely deserted and the houses emptied, so that the impression was that the natives there must have been alike implicated.—It was fortunate for them indeed that the *Cruizer* was employed upon the urgent service she is now engaged in, having the new military commander in chief (General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B.) of the China expedition on board; otherwise captain Gifford would in all probability have remained some time at the Nicobars and most likely succeeded in recovering many of the *Pilots'* stores and getting hold of a few of the natives.

We understand that the *Pilot* has passed this Island no her way to Singapore in charge of the second lieutenant and a party of men from the *Cruizer*, and that the value of her hull, appurtenances and cargo have been estimated at between five and six thousand pounds sterling.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The importations from Singapore this week, are scarcely worth noticing;—and the only sale that has been reported is 20 corges Grey Cloth at Sp. dlrs. 70 per corge.

MUSKETS.—Have been lately in demand and considerable sales have been effected of old English Militia. We believe there are few or none of new Black Stocks. Light Fusils and Carbines have been enquired after.

OPIUM.—None in first hands, and only a case or two with the Excise Farmers. We learn that two chests imported the other day from Singapore were sold as high as Sp. dlrs. 600 and 700 each! and further supplies are expected hourly from that quarter.

EXCHANGES.—We have only heard of some small transactions in Navy Bills of the *Cruizer*. Bills on England at Singapore were still scarce by last accounts. On Calcutta and Madras private paper 220 Co.'s Rupees per 100 Sp. dlrs. and in demand on the latter place by the Chitties. Government have, we learn, drawn at Co.'s Rupees 219 per 100 Sp. dlrs. on Madras.—*Ibid*

MAURITIUS.

ALIENS. The intelligence received yesterday having satisfied the Governor that the ties of Amity which have happily existed so long between Great Britain and France had not been broken, as was lately apprehended, His Excellency has much pleasure in directing that intimation be given to French Aliens who have general permissions of residence, that, the cause appearing to have ceased which required them to be warned to prepare for their departure, they may continue their abode here with the same confidence and under the same protection as heretofore, provided they comply with the laws and regulations of the Colony.

With regard to all others, they must conform to the conditions on which they have obtained *temporary* residence.

His Excellency directs the concluding paragraph of the Proclamation of the 22nd August 1833 to be republished at the same time for the information of all whom it may concern.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 3rd December, 1840.

GEO. F. DICK,
Colonial Secretary.

Extract of the Proclamation of 22nd August, 1833.

The Governor, on this occasion, deems it proper to remind the Aliens resident in Mauritius, that in no country are foreigners allowed to interfere in its internal discussion or with national instructious, and that they cannot be permitted to do so here.—So long as they continue to conduct themselves quietly, and properly, Aliens may rely on the most ample protection; but should they, either directly or indirectly, take part in the politics of the colony, such protection will not only instantly be withdrawn, but the utmost severity of the law be exercised towards them.

The proclamation of the 16th of November which caused much surprise among us, and excited such general perturbation in our small community, ordinarily so tranquil and peaceable, is at length recalled! Notwithstanding that from the commencement we blamed, as it was our duty to do, a Proclamation which nothing warranted, we still entertained no doubt that when Sir Lionel Smith should be better informed as to the real state of things, he would see the propriety of retracting a measure as uncalled for as it was severe. The event has realized our provisions; the proclamation of the 3rd of December, which we publish in our columns of to-day, by removing the uneasiness which has lately prevailed, will at length restore among us the calm and tranquillity of which we at present stand in so much need.

Thanks to that Proclamation, affairs will shortly resume their usual course; and during this time of trial—this state, as it were, of outlawry, in which the French in the Colony were placed for twenty days, His Excellency the Governor will have been enabled to judge how inoffensive and peaceable is that part of our population with whom so many ties of interest, kindred and affection, connect us,—ties which as we have already said, could not be severed, without a painful effect being introduced upon the entire community.

We congratulate ourselves, therefore, upon not having presumed too much on the uprightness of Sir Lionel Smith's intentions, when we adopted the conviction that upon the first occasion which should present himself, he would frankly recall a determination come to somewhat lightly, and hasten, when the fit moment should arrive, to give the French residing at Mauritius the gratifying and official assurance that the confidence and protection of the Government would henceforth be continued towards them. A longer sojourn among us will convince His Excellency more and more that the French established at Mauritius are worthy of that confidence and that protection.

It is not with a man of long experience like Sir Lionel Smith, that it is necessary to lay any stress upon the benefits which invariably result to a Colony, from immigration into it of men who may introduce into the different branches of industry which it practises, various improvements, of which a small community like ours, situated at so great a distance from Europe would scarcely be able to avail, without the succour and co-operation of these useful emigrants, who, sooner or later, almost always pay, by some act of service the hospitality which they receive in a friendly country.

It is, therefore, with regret, that we read in the last paragraph of Sir Lionel Smith's proclamation, a clause restrictive in some sort of him amicable intentions towards the French who are residing among us. What necessity was there, at a period of calm like that which is now existing, to revert to a Proclamation issued under such different circumstances,—at a time of crisis and of intestine trouble! What are now the political discussions in which the French residing in the Colony can have any motive for interfering! What are *national* institutions in which they can now desire to take any active part? Every one knows that the French who live among us have different objects of pursuit. Go and visit our Colleges and other academical establishments; it is there that you will find them, for the most part, giving themselves up to the arduous and generally thankless task of instructing youth. Visit the different counting houses and business establishments of the town, and you will perceive them quetly and inoffensively pursuing their mercantile avocations. Go, in fine, to our principal Sugar Estates, and there again, as elsewhere, you will discover them contributing their part to the general wealth of the Colony, and suffering, like ourselves, from the evils which either overwhelm or threaten us!

Would it not, therefore, under such circumstances have been much better for Sir Lionel Smith to have simply, and without any comment on or allusion to the past, rescinded the Proclamation of the 16th of November? For our own parts we confess, that we consider it would not only have been more generous, but also more just!—*Le Cerncen, December* 8.

SYDNEY.

THE BAKERS.

PORT PHILLIP PATRIOT, NOV. 9.

Notwithstanding the frequent warnings received through the Press, and unmindful of the severe example which, within the last few months, has been made of some of their fraternity, we, are again compelled, in consequence of the numerous complaints which are made to us against them, to bring before the public "THE BAKERS;" and however reluctant we may be upon ordinary occasions to call any particular body into bad odour, yet we must confess that upon the present, we are not visited with any compunctious feelings towards the class of tradesmen whose conduct now comes under our observation.

We have been induced on two or three occasions to make enquiry into the complaints which have been lodged with us, as to the rate of gain accruing to the bakers at their present and late prices of the four-pound loaf; and we have universally found that their *profits* usually amounted to between one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty per cent. upon their outlay; a rate of interests which must lead to an unprecedented accumulation of capital. But this will not do for the citizens of Melbourne; however gratified they may be at seeing the honest tradesman flourish, yet, in the present instance they demand a more equitable proportionment of profit; they deny that the bakers have the exclusive right of augmenting their wealth at the present outrageous prices. We use the term "outrageous" advisedly; for no sooner does it appear that their evil doings are about to be made public, than one of their body gives public notice of his intention to make an immediate reduction of three-pence on the four-pound loaf, an example which the others will be reluctantly compelled to follow. That this reduction, however, is the result of necessity and not of their own free will, we are well assured, inasmuch as a meeting was held a few days since by sundry of these immaculates, at which it was determined "*to continue the price of bread at its present rate!*" Unfortunately, however, for this gang of conspirators, they were overheard, and, as a matter of course, their proceedings became a matter of notoriety and universal condemnation.

But we have still something more for the ear of our friends. Will it be believed, that although reaping these enormous harvests, many of the bakers have latterly sold bread short of weight? an information of which, we are happy to state, has been laid with the Police Magistrate, and the necessary instructions for the punishment of the offenders given to the constabulary, and from the magnitude of the offence we hope that no exertions will be spared to bring the culprits to justice.

But as is usually the result of a continued series of imposition, it brings its own remedy. A Flour and Baking Company is about forming, which must effectually place the public beyond the malpractices of private individuals; it will also secure a genuine article, which is at present scarce; and although its charges will be low, yet we feel assured, that, from the enormous patronage it is sure to receive, that it will be amply remunerated for its exertions. For the present, we leave these gentry to digest this dose as best they may, with the assurance that we shall always have another ready for them if their proceedings require it. On the subject of the Banking Company, we hope soon to introduce it to our readers in a more tangible shape.

After the foregoing was in type, we learnt from very creditable authority, that the price of bread will fall either to-day or to-morrow to ninepence! It is unnecessary for us to say a word more on these proceedings; they speak volumes for themselves.

PORTLAND BAY LAND SALE.

As we anticipated, the enormous price given for the land at Portland Bay at the late sale of Crown Lands in that distrct, has not escaped the observation of his Excellency the Governor, and we have not a doubt, that Sir George tacitly coincides with ourselves in the opinion, that a commission, *de lunatico quirendo*, should be appointed to inquire into the sanity of some of the purchasers ; but as it brings grist to his mill, his Excellency is too wide awake to do more than simply advert to the fact, having observed in Council." that twenty acres of land a in *projected* town, *where there is not a house*, fetched £11,000."

Although the sale of Crown Lands are indubitably conducive to national wealth, and effect a vast saving in the public expenditure, and we are naturally desirous to see a good round sum rendered to the Colonial Treasury, in order that his Excellency may have an opportunity afforded him of *keeping his word*, by devoting it to the purposes of Immigration, yet we cannot but look with some degree of anxiety and apprehension to the effect which these speculations are calculated to have upon this colony.

We know that there is scarcely a land holder in Port Phillip who has lost by land jobbing ; on the contrary, we could adduce various instances of fortunes being realised by this means with an unprecedented celerity ; and we infer, that it is in the anticipation of similar good luck, that many of our land purchasers run the gauntlet in so determined a manner with each other. That they may be amply compensated for their outlay ; they have our best wishes; but while these enormous sums are periodically drafted from us, we certainly do feel rather dismayed at seeing them appropriated almost exclusively to the maintenance of gaols, prisons and police in our sister penal colony, and in contributing towards the necessities of the newly formed settlements at New Zealand.

It is useless to conceal the fact, that this colony has suffered intensely from the continued drain which Sir George Gipps has established upon it, by means of the sale of Crown Lands ; and however much it may be unpalatable to the few, yet the public, generally, have to thank his Excellency for the withdrawal of the December sale, a measure which we may pronounce as salvatory to the province, as it will afford time for the circulation of more capital, and give an opportunity to the Banks to recover their former healthy tone.

The bidding for the Portland Bay allotments, however, was a matter of surprise to every one ; nor can we, as yet, reconcile ourselves to the belief that they were purchased at *remunerating* prices. Time will show, however : as yet there is *not a house* upon it, perhaps the erection of one or two may make a vast difference. *Nous verrons* !

IMPOUNDING ACT.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c, &c. &c.

Whereas by a certain Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, passed in the Fourth Year of the reign of His late Majesty, William the Fourth, intituled " An act to repeal an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, intituted, "An Act to authorise the erection of Pounds and for regulating the impounding of Cattle and, to make further and other provisions in lieu thereof, and to extend the provisions thereof :" it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony, by any order to be by him from time to time published in the Government Gazette, to declare that the Poundkeeper of any Public pound should not be required to cause public notice of Cattle impounded therein to be published in the Government Gazette, but to be inserted in one or more of the public newspapers of the district wherein such Public pound should be situate, or to be in any other manner published as the said Governor might direct ; now, therefore, I, the Governor, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby direct that notice of all Cattle impounded in the Public Pounds in the District of Port Phillip, shall be published by the Poundkeeper of such pound, in one or more of the Newspapers published at the town of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, in the said District.

And, whereas, by the said recited Act, it was further enacted, that whenever the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being should deem it expedient and advantageous to extend the provisions of an Act of the said Governor and Council, passed in the Fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, " An Act to repeal an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, intituled, 'An Act to authorise the erection of Pounds, and for regulating the Impounding of cattle,' and to make further and other provisions in lieu thereof," so far as the same relates to any person suffering any cattle belonging to him, or in his charge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any street or public place within the limits or reputed limits of the several towns in the said act mentioned, to such other tows then erected or hereafter to be erected or established at any place within the said colony, as might thereafter be deemed necessary, it should be lawful for the said Governor or acting Governor for the time being to declare the same by proclamation ;' Now I, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby further declare that so much of the said last recited act as relates to the straying of cattle, as is hereinbefore specified, shall be extended to the said town of Melbourne, in the country of Bourke aforesaid.

And whereas it is expedient that the Sub-Treasurer at Melbourne should, in respect of all matters or things required to be done under the provision of the said recited acts in the districts of Port Phillip, and for and on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney ; now, I, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby further declare, that the Sub-Treasurer shall act for and on behalf of the said Colonial Treasurer accordingly.

Given under my hand at Government House,
Sydney, this thirtieth day of September,
1840.

GEORGE GIPPS, Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

(*From the Australasian Chronicle, Nov.* 28.)

TOBACCO.—We noticed some time ago that the Tasmanians had, in return of compliments for our tax upon the importation of their wheat, laid a tax of 1s. 6d. per lb. on our tobacco. We find that this is sadly complained of by our tobacco growers, as it completrly shuts that market against their produce.

(*From the Colonist November* 28)

CARGO OF THE EUDORA.—Mr. Samuel Lyons sold on Thursday last, the cargo of the *Eudora*, consisting of 13 tierces Indian pork, at 3d. to 3¼d per lb ; 130 barrels ditto, 200 lb . each, at 3*l*. per barred ; 34 ditto ditto beef, at 3*l*. per ditto ; 550 bags brown sugar, averaged 21*l*. 5s. per ton ; 170 bags and boxes Dhoba sugar, at 38*l*. per ton ; also, 30 tons sperm oil, at 78*l*.. per ton.

(*From the Australasian Chronicle, Dec.* 1.)

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received the Kororarika Advertiser of the 5th November, and Port Nicholson papers to the 25th October. The Advertiser of the 5th makes a Guy Fawkes of our Governor in the following handsome manner. The 'Commissioner's Bill' is of course the treason committed :—

' Sir George Gipps has some way or other, most effectually succeeded in procuring to himself, extensively among that portion of his fellow subjects over whom he has been appointed to preside, a very bad opinion either of his capacity to govern, or of his attachment to the essential principles of the British constitution. The Port Phillip papers, even when opposed to each other, unite in condemning, nay, even in reprobating, various particulars of his conduct with regard to them. The Sydney papers, likewise, pretty well manage to ' divide the whole hog,' for there is scarcely a measure of the Governor's (for in fact the council is the governor, and vice versa) which one or the other of the public journals does not utterly disapprove. The general feeling most certainly is, that New South Wales was never, commercially speaking, in such a state as it is at present. The Sydney Gazette takes the Commissioner's Act for New Zealand as one prominent amongst the very few which reflect honour upon the Governor, passed during the last session. This one he praises in the most unqualified manner. Others, affecting the interests of Sydney, he treats with unlimited severity. Altogether, the conclusion to which we are necessarily led, is, that Sir George has not yet arrived at the art of successfully governing : that he is only a schoolboy in legislation, an Etonian, and perhaps a clever one—clever, we mean, in making orations, but altogether destitute of that mature and practised judgment which ought to be possessed prior to the assumption of office.'

At Talamai, on Friday morning, 23d October, during the absence of Mr. G. T. Palmer, his kitchen and store was burnt to the ground, but, owing to the great exertions of the natives, the fire was extinguished, or the dwelling house must also have been levelled. The damage done is estimated at sixty pounds.

We are informed that rice (common) sold for 2½d and good for 3d. per lb., and flour £8t 10s. down to £25 per ton, the other day, a Weston and Co.'s sale.

The Anna Watson, we understand, is sold for the sum of £6000.

The following are abridged from the New Zealand Gazette, a very interesting and spirited journal :

We are informed that the Lieut. Governor has given directions for the survey of a town at Waitamate, at the mouth of the Thames ; also for the erection of the dwelling house brought out by the ' Platina,' from England.

Late on Saturday evening intelligence reached this place that six white men had been killed by the natives at Cloudy Bay. Acting upon the information, our active police magistrate, Michael Murphy, Esq., immediately issued orders for a party of the military stationed here to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the place mentioned on the following morning, by the company's barque Brougham. On Sunday it blew a gale, and they were unable to get under weigh. However, on Monday morning they took their departure, Lieutenant B st comr manding the party. They were also accompanied by Mr. Murphy, Captain Chaffers, and one or two police officers. We hope in a few days to be in possession of the real facts of the case, which we shall not fail to make known to our readers.

(*From the Sydney Herald, Dec.* 5.)

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Hobart Town papers to the 24th ult , were received yesterday, from which we give few extracts. The only matter worthy of particular note is, that about thirty immigrants had arrived from South Australia, and that Colonel Gawler had writen to Governor Franklin complaining of this abstraction.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS, NOVEMBER 23.—The supply of wheat in our markets this morning is greater than it has been for some weeks past. About 1200 bushels were offered for sale for which from 5s. to 6s. was asked according to the sample. Oats are scarce, and this grain has consequently advanced in price. Little or no barley in the market.

Wheat 4s. to 5s., oats, 5s. to 5s. 3d., English barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Cape ditto 3s. to 3s. 9d., maize, (Cobbet's corn) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel ; quarterings and battens, 12s. to 14s., one inch to half inch boards, 12s. to 15s. per 100 feet ; Port Arthur coals, 11s. mimosa bark, £4 to 5£ 10s. per ton.

Strawberries, 3s. per bottle ; cherries, 2s. 6d. per lb. gooseberries, 4d. per quart ; potatoes, £8 to £9 per ton, kidney ditto, 3½d. per lb. ; cabbages, 1s. 6d., cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. per dozen carrots, 2s. per dozen bunches ; a large supply of lettuce, radish, young onions, and feeks—*Courier.*

LAUNCESTON GRAIN MARKET, NOVEMBER 21—*Union Steam Mills.*—Wheat 6s. to 8s. per bushel 60lbs. ; flour, first quality, £24, second ditto, £22, third ditto, £18 per 2000lbs. ; pollard, 2s., bran 1s 6d., per 20lbs.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

THE 'EREBUS' AND 'TERROR'—These fine vessels, on the 12th instant, quitted their old station off the observatory, having put to sea to prosecute the objects of their expedition, which are of a scientific nature, being fitted out by the British Government chiefly under the recommendation of the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society. The magnetic instruments on board are perhaps the most costly and extensive ever made ; their value has been estimated at from £50,000 to £60,000 sterling. The high order in which these ships are kept, and the efficient discipline of the crew, reflect infinite credit not only on the talented and brave commanders, Captains Ross and Crozier, but likewise on the subordinate officers. The urbanity and gentlemanlike conduct of this distinguished naval explorers will long be remembered by Sir J. hn and Lady Franklin, and the good people of Van Diemen's Land.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—A most remarkable improvement in agriculture has taken place throughout some of the most thriving districts of the colony. At Campbelltown, the thriving estate of Mr. W. Davidson, with 20,000 acres reserved, stands most conspicuous, for its English appearance of cultivation ; next comes under our notice the farm of Mr. Nowlan, of Perth, who has 400 acres under crop, and then, crossing the South Esk, we arrive at the farms respectively, of Messrs. Cox, Stephenson, J. B. Thomas, and J. Sinclair—which exhibit one continued sheet of luxuriant cultivation, divested altogether of any stumps, or ether incumbrances. The next estate is that of Mr. D. Gibson, of Pleasant Banks—a title by no means misplaced. Mr. Gibson has, at the present time, 1000 acres under the operation of the plough, without the intervention of single stump ; 500 acres of this land are under wheat which promise an extraordinary return —the average of the last year's wheat being thirty bushels to the acres Mr. Gibson, however, is confident that this year's crop would yield more ; and he has already, as we learn sold his crop at 10s. per bushel. Mr. Gibson seems to be imbued with the true spirit of a Colonial farmer—many of his turnips last season weighed 50lbs., without tops or roots ; and there are now in his stalls seven fat oxen, fed upon turnips, which will average 1,200lbs, each ; six more were sent to the bucher, a fortnight ago, part of which appeared at the Cattle Show, at Launceston. Mr Gibson has now two bulls, one of which was recently imported from England, of the pure Durham breed, for which he paid £500, and which cannot be excelled in any county. His horticultural operations are in full practice, and his new house, which will be ready for occupation by the end of the present year, are all of the first order. This splendid mansion cannot ocst less than £10.000 : and, in point of situation, accommodation, materials, and workmanship even that sum would be almost inadequate. We have to apologize for the liberty which we have thus taken, entirely without the consent of the worthy proprietor ; but we are so anxious to hold up to public example so meritorious an undertaking, that we have deviated from our usual and customary course of proceeding ; we hope, at least, to be pardoned. —*Times.*

WOOL—Messrs. Hebblewhite and Vickry sold yesterday forty bales of Wool. at 1s. 1¾d. per pound.

Complaints are still being made of vessels entering Port Jackson in the night, which, despite of all regulations, run round Darling Harbour, or otherwise anchor much to the westward of Fort Macquarie. A vessel arrived last Saturday night from New Zealand ; and it was not until 11 o'clock next day, that any intimation of her arrival took place. There are now eight pilots, and it is scandalous that any vessels should be allowed to run up the harbour without being boarded. A brig from Launceston was found the morning after her arrival at anchor in Darling Harbour. We only hope that Captain Brown will enforce the penalty upon every vessel found to have infringed the port regulations, more especially in this manner, as one-half of the smuggling is cetried on by this cause ; although, from the respectable character of the vessels alluded to, there is no reason to suspect that they had any such object in view, yet as the law is not obeyed by every vessel, it is perfectly usel ss to attempt to enforce it at all.

(*From the Australian, December* 5)

Mr. G. M. Stephen (formerly Acting Fovernor of South Australia) proceeds to Europe with his family, in the *Louisa*, early thi month.

(*From the Sydney Herald December* 8)

Trade continues dull. Salt provisions received a heavy skock on Saturday, on account of there being such large quantities sent out from England to Singapore. Tea remains steady, a cargo being daily expected. Sugar is very dull, on account of the large quantities expected from Manilla.

Mr. Stubbs sold yesterday, at his mart, ten allotments of land in the town of Wollongong, six allotments fronting Church-street, at froms 20s. to 38s. per foot ; two ditto, fronting Cavan street, £4 5s. to £4 15s. per foot ; and two ditto fronting Burrellstreet, 32s. per foot.

(*From the Colonist, Dec.* 8.)

TURF CLUB.—We understand that a regular club, such as it should be, is in course of formation. Gentlemen *sans peur at sans reproche* are to be stewards and judges, and there will be no more of the jockey squabbling and tricketry which has but too much disgraced our turf hitherto. The last race at Parramatta, or rather the false representations which have been made about it, afford additional evidence of the necessity of some such arrangement. There was. we believe, some good racing, but the result was *nil*. The sweepstakes were 75*l*., but Mr. Holden refused to adjudge the prize ; the stakes were returned, and the best were drawn. There are, we have been told, several horses in training, which have not run yet, nor will, until the *management* is respectable as well as responsible.

PORT PHILLIP.—By an official notice which appears in this day's paper, it will be seen that so much of the Supreme Court Act, which was passed last session, as regards the appointment of a Judge for Port Phillip, is to be suspended until after the 1st March, 1841 ; and a bill is to be introduced during the intermediate session which commences this day, to authorise the Judges of the Supreme Court, to order a special sitting of such court in the District of Port Phillip any time before the said first March. We surmised that His Excellency would find some considerable difficulty in filling up all the legal appointments created last session, and it appears that we were right. Mr. Justice Burton may, we believe, be expected in February, but still there will be a lack of officials. We require a fresh importation of wigs and gowns.

FLOUR.—(At Barker and Hallen's), first quality, 21s., seconds. do., 16s., ration. do. 13s, per 1000lbs. Wheat, 8s. 10d. per bushel., Bran, 2s. do. Maize 4s. 0d. do. (At the Union Mills.) first quality, 21s. seconds, 16s., ration, 13s , ditto. Wheat, 8s. per bushel, Bran, 2s. per ditto. Maize 4s. 0d. (At Messrs. Hughes and Hocking's) first quality, 21s second do., 16s. rations ditto. 13s. cash. Wheat. 6s. 6*d*. per bushel, Bran, 1s. 8*d*. ditto, Maize 3s.

SYDNEY MARKET,— DEC. 8.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on hand the 28th ultimo.—B P. rum, 178,653 gallons ; brandy. 65,656 gallons ; gin, 48,783 gallons ; other spirits, 91,993 gallons fig and Cavendish tobacco, 489,338 pounds ; Brazil ditto, 89,573 pounds ; unmanufactured ditto, 36,532 pounds; cigars, 28,916 pounds ; snuff. 7080 pounds.

Received during the week—B. P. rum, nil. gallons ; brandy, 2111 gallons ; gin, 286 gallons ; other spirits. 68 gallons ; fig and Cavendish tobacco 12,516 pounds ; Brazil ditto, nil ; unmanufactured ditto, nil ; cigars, nil. pounds ; snuff, nil.

Delivered for home consumption.—B. P. rum, 950 gallons ; brandy, 324 gallons; gin, 316 gallons ; other spirits nil ; fig and Cavendish tobacco. 3902 pounds ; Brazil ditto, nil ; unmanufactured ditto, nil ; cigars 3,907 pounds; snuff 365 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—B. P. rum , 288 ; brandy, 112 gallons ; gin. 767 gallons ; other spirits, 591 gallons ; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2902 pounds ; Brazil ditto, nil ; unmanufactured ditto, nil ; cigars and. pounds : snuff. nil.

Stock on hand the 5th instant.—B. P. rum, 197,415 gallons ; brandy, 67,331 gallons ; gin, 47,936 gallons ; other spirit 91,470 gallons ; fig and Cavindish tobacco, 495,050 pounds ; Brazil ditto 89,573 pounds ; unmanufactured ditto, 36 532 pounds , cigars, 28 521 pounds ; snuff, 7080 pounds.

FLOUR, WHEAT. &c.

Hughes & Oskings' Mills :—Fine Flour. 21s per 100 lbs. Seconds, 16s. *Union Mills*. . Fine Flour, 21s per 100lbs, Seconds, 18s, Ration, 15s, Bread, 6d per 2lb loaf. Bram, 10 8d per bushel, Maize, 3s 6d to as per bushel, Barley, 6s 6d per bushel, Barley, Cape, 7s per bushel, Oats, 6s to 6s to 7s 6d, Hay, £9 10. to £12 per ton, Whieght Straw, £2 to £2 10s per load.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apricots, 8d to 2 per dozen, Plums, is 0d to 2s per dozen, Apples, 1s. 6d. per dozen, Oranges. 2s to 8s. per dozen, Lemons. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per dosen. Lisbon ditto, 2s. 6s to 5s., per dozen. V. D. L. Gooseberries, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quart, Asperagas, 6d per bundle. Damsons, 8d, per dozen. Christmas Pears, 1s. per dozen. Mulbarries, 2s per quact Potatoesr V. D. L., 18s. to 21s. peracwt., Coonied (new) 12s. to 16s, Onions, dried, 1s. to 1s. 3d pe, lb, Onions. green, 2d. per bunch, Brocoli, 6d per head, Cabbges, 2d. to 1s. 3d. each. Green Peas, 3s. to 6d. per peck Carrots, 4d, pe bunch Turnips, 4d. per bunch, Lettuces, 4d each, Celery, 2d. to 8d. per stick. Rhubarb, is, per bundle, Radishes, 1d. per bunch, Cucumbers, 6d to 9d each Franch Beans, 3s per peck, Broad Beans, 3s. per peck. Pumpkins, 6d. to 2s. each. Artichokes, 3s. per dozen, Vegetable Marrows, 1s. each. Chilles, 1s. per quart.

POULTRY.

Geese, 8s. to 10s each, Ducks, 7s to 12s. per pair, Fowls, 6s. to 9s. per couple, Tuckeys, 14s. to 21s. each.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, Fresh, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.—, Salt, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.,—, Irish, Is to 1s. 6d. per lb., Cheese, 11d. to 1s, per lb., Bacon, 10d. to 1s. per lb., Eggs, 2 . to 2s. 6d. per dozen, Lard, 10d. to is. 2d.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Beef, per caracass, per lb. 3½d. per joint, 4½d. per lb., Veal, 10d. per lb., Mutton, per carcass, per lb. 3½d.. , per joint, 4½d. to 5d. per lb., Pork, 10d. to 1s. per lb.

FUEL-

Wood, split. 2s to 2s 6d. per barrow-load. —, per cartload, 6s. to 10s., Wood, per boat-load, 24s. to 34s, Coals, 32s. to 36s. per ton, delivered.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1841.

No. 124 of 1841.—In consideration of the extra duty devolving on the Paymaster of the Marine Battalion, in charge of the families of the Native Troops on service in Scinde, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that Officer to draw an allowance of 40 Rupees a month, to enable him to defray the expence of Office Establishment and Stationery, the allowance in question is to be drawn in arrears, and continued for such time, as there may have been, and shall be not less than 100 family payments to be made monthly.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1841.

No. 125 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Major M. M. Shaw, dated the 31st January last, appointing Lieutenant Halkett to act as Adjutant to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, in the room of Lieutenant Vaillant who has been appointed Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Southern Division of the Army.

No. 126 of 1841.—Brigadier F. Morgan, Commanding in Candiesh, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st till the 31st of March next, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur.

No. 127 of 1841.—Lieutenant G. L. Aitchison, 2nd in command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th April, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1841.

No. 128 of 1841.—Captain Robinson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 129 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Engineer and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Engineer is promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns—leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Engineer.

No. 540.—Mr. Harry Wainwright Bax Bell, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1841.

Infantry.

Ranked & posted to the Regts. in G. G. O. 29th December 1840.

No. 415.—Mr. Francis Oriel Shum, date of arrival at Bombay 10th February 1841.

No. 362.—Mr. Edward Dansey, date of arrival at Bombay 10th February 1841.

No. 517.—Mr. William Henry Rodes Green, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

527.—Mr. William Frederick Leeson. date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 535.—Mr. James Tennent Jameson, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 537.—Mr. John Alexander, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

Medical Establishment.

No. 285.—Mr. Thomas Brooke Larkins, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 295.—Mr. Samuel McMorris, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 297.—Mr. Henry Stewart Moore, date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

No. 300.—Mr. George James Shaw, M. D. date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

Surgeon J. Scott, of the Medical Establishment has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1841.

No. 130 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract, Paras. 1 and 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 1, dated 1st ultimo.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. Robert Dent, now, or lately acting in that capacity on board the Berenice Steamer an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2nd. Mr. Dent's order of rank will be transmitted to you in due course.

No. 131 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract, Paras. 1st and 2nd of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 82, dated 23rd December last.

Para. 1st. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.—

Captain W. Purves. | Capt. W.
,, C. Denton (in January.) | Thatcher.

2nd. We have granted additional leave for six months to Captain John E. Gordon.

No. 132 of 1841.—Lieutenant W. B. Ponsonby of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1841.

No. 133 of 1841. - The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns ; their Rank has already been settled and they have been posted to Regiments by G. G. O. 29th December 1840.

Infantry.

No. 369 Mr. Richard Jones Edgerley, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Feby. 1841.

No. 398 Mr. Robert Lindsay Lowry, date of arrival at Bombay 19th February 1841.

No. 403 Mr. James Finlay, date of arrival at Bombay 19th February 1841.

No. 407 Mr. Peter Somerville Fearon, date of arrival at Bombay 19th February 1841.

No. 134 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Wallace, of the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

DESPATCH FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. COTTON, G. C. B. AND K. C. H.

Secret Department, the 8th February, 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in publishing for general information the accompanying despatch and enclosures from Major General Sir Willoughby, Cotton G. C. B. and K C. H. reporting the complete defeat in the district of Zamin Dawur of a strong body of rebels, under a chief named Auktur Khan, by a detachment under the command of Captain H. W. Farrington,

By order of the Governor General of India in Gouncil.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To T. H. MADDOCK, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William,

SIR, -I have the honor to forward the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General a letter from Major General Nott, enclosing a report, under date the 4th instant, from Captain Farrington, commanding a detachment employed on service in Zumeen Dewar. This action strikes me as reflecting great credit on Captain Farrington and the troops employed on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, *Maj. Genl.*
Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan.
Affghanistan, Head Quarters,
Camp Khwar, January 23d, 1841.

From Major General Nott, Commanding Condahar and Shawl.

To CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, *Asst. Adjutant General.*
No. 430, *dated Candahar, 8th January*, 1841.

SIR,—My letter of the 23d ultimo* will have informed you of my having sent a detachment under Captain Farrington, into the district of Zamin Dawur, for the purpose of dispersing a body of rebels under a chief named Auktur Khan.

* No 260.

I have now the honor to forward a despatch under date the 4th instant, from captain Farrington, by which it appears that he came on with Auktur Khan on the 3d instant, and completely defeated him.

I trust that the excellent conduct of the troops, under much fatigue and privation, will meet with the approbation of Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G C B, and K C. H. commanding the troops in Affghanistan.

I have, &c.
(Sd.) W. NOTT, *Major General,*
Commanding Candahar and Shawl.

To CAPTAIN POLWBELE.
Major of Brigade, Candahar.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows for the information of Major General Nott, commanding.

You are already aware that the detachment under my command reached Koosh-kina-Kood on the 28th ultimo, where we halted on the following day to enable Lt. Elliot to complete his arrangements on the morning of the 30th, we moved on Sungboor, 16 miles in the direction of Saerwan Killah, were the force under Mahomed Allum Khan had been completely worsted the evening before by the rebels. His guns taken from him, &c. &c. This unfortunate defeat had been the means of enabling the rebel chief to gain many adherents, and his force from all accounts was beginning to assume a formidable appearance. It was therefore deemed advisable to make our movements as rapidly and secretly as possible. For this purpose the detachment moved on Girish on the morning of the 31st, distant 25 miles, crossing the river Hellmond. The rebels imagining we were moving on their position at Saerwan Killah had arranged to make a Cuupawah on the Girish fort, and had crossed the river for that purpose.

On the 1st January we continued our march to Kareegha, 22 miles, and by so doing the rebels uncertain of our actual position were in a manner outwitted; for at one time they thought there was another force in their rear. On the 2nd, a halt was indispensable to refresh men and cattle, but the information received having led us to suppose that the enemy were in our vicinity, a reconnoitering party, consisting of Guddo Khan's horse and some of the 1st cavalry, with lieutenants Patterson and Hawkins, H. A., proceeded in the direction of Lundie Nowah. This party prove to be of the most essential service, for it was ascertained by them that the enemy had actually taken up a position near the village of that name.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 3d, the force moved some after sun-rise, and about 10 A. M. reached the heights in front of the village of Lundie Nowah, where the rebels had taken up a strong position amongst Sand Hills with a canal along their rear: Guddo Khan's ressallah with lieutenant Patterson, having succeeded in driving in their advance post, gave time for guns under lieut. Hawkins, supported by the 2d regt. native infantry, to get into position. A well directed fire of shrapnell and grape having been opened on the rebels, amounting to 12 or 1500 horse and foot, were prevented crossing the crest of the heights behind which they were ensconced. The infantry followed up the advantage thus gained by the artillery and under a heavy fire of Matchlocks, drove the enemy completely from their position. The rebels had been drawn up in four divisions, two of which attempted to turn our left but unsuccessfully, the cavalry having charged and defeated their object in that quarter. By this time the flight was pretty general and the party of the 1st cavalry with the Guddo Khan's Resallah pursued and completed the route. One Standard was taken. The killed and wounded on our side are as annexed. That on the enemy amounted to sixty left dead on the field, amongst which a Chief, Fuegbolah Alizza. The wounded were proportionally great, but as the enemy carried them all away their numbers cannot be estimated correctly. Having refreshed my men at Lundie Nowah by half an hour's halt, the detachment continued its march on Shornek, the stronghold of the rebel chiefs in, where the guns lest by Mahomed Allum Khan were recaptured.

I also beg to mention that since Lieut. Elliot the political agent, first joined me at Koosh-kina-Kood, I have found his information with regard to the country and the movements of the rebels to have been most accurate, and his arrangements for the supplies and forage of the troops most admirable.

In conclusion, where all have done their duty it would be invidious to name individuals; but from the circumstances of Guddo Khan's Resellah not being a component part of the regular force. I may be excused in bringing to the notice of the Major-General the conspicuous gallantry of that leader and his men: his loss has been most severe as you will see from the return.

I have the honor to enclose an extract of detachment orders on the occasion for the Major General's information.

I have &c.
(Signed) H. W. FARRINGTON, *Capt. Comg. Detachment on Field Service.*

Extract of Detachment Orders by Capt. Farrington, Comg, Camp Sharack, 3d January 1841.

The commanding officer has to congratulate the troops under his command upon the short and decisive victory gained by them this morning over the rebel troops under Auktor Khan, and return his best thanks to all, both officers and men, for the cool and gallant conduct they evinced.

To lieutenant Hawkins, commanding the artillery, the commanding officer's best thanks are due for the quick and able manner in which he brought his guns into action.

The commanding officer also begs that lieutenant Maclean, 2d regiment N I., will accept his best thanks for the able and judicious manner in which he moved and disposed of the regiment in time under his command.

(True Copy.)
(Sd) T. F. PATTERSON, *Lieut. Detachment Staff.*

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the Detachment, Commanded by Captain Farrington on the 3rd instant, at Loondenamow.

CAMP SHAHRAE, 4TH JAN. 1841.

2nd Regt. N. I.—One Lieutenant* and one Sepoy severely, and one Lieutenant† and two Sepoys slightly wounded.

H. Arty S. F.—One horse killed and one severely wounded.

Ressala 1st Regt. Lt. C.—One Havildar and one horse killed; three Sepoys and three horses severely, and five Sepoys and one horse slightly wounded.

Ressala Affghan Horse.—Two Sepoys and four horses killed; seven Sepoys and seven horses severely, and one Sepoy and five horses slightly wounded.

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* Since last report, the channel of this river at Chakoondeeah has been deepened by the construction of bandahls from 2 feet 5 inches to 3 feet 8 inches.

† Since last report, the channel of this river below Kishengunge has been deepened by the construction of bandahls from 3 feet, to 3 feet 9 inches, at Bunder-bhittah from 2 feet to 2 feet, 2 inches, at Gohindpore from 2 feet 7 inches to feet 10 inches, and at Nugghur Boleah from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet nches.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Registee.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Early in the week several purchases were made for the English Market at rather improved prices, and on the 24th Instant (the above intelligence from China having reached some parties on the previous Evening·) Buyers were in the Market for that quarter. Each succeeding day Business appeared to increase and there are now scarcely any unsold Bales on the Green, many parcels having been bought without selection. Contracts have been affected for new Cotton, but the rates paid to-day, have not been reported to us, Generally they are said to be Rupees 5 at 10 per Candy above the following prices which are those paid before the present excitement in the Market commenced namely.

	Old.	New.
Broach inferior and seeding.... Rs.	95 good	Rs. 120
Oomrawutty good.. .... ,,	96 —	,, 106
Dholera.. .... ,,	92 —	,, 106
Komptah............... 91 at ,,	92 —	,, 105
Bharsee.. .... ,,	91 —	,, —
Kutch.. .... ,,	95 —	,, —
Mangalore & Sholapore.. .. .. ,,	87 —	,, —
Tinnevelly...... .... ,,	108 —	,, 120

Our previous Numbers particularize the purchases in the intervening period of the month from 1st instant which aggregate about 6000 Candies,

OPIUM.—Great as has been the activity of the Cotton Market, it has fallen short of the eagerness exhibited to purchase Opium, in which Article so many gambling transactions always occur in periods like the present. We understand that from Rupeesc 750 at 760 per Chest have been paid by bona-fide purhasers, being an advance of no less than Rupees 70 at 80 per Chest on the prices recently ruling. The following is the Stock on hand.—viz.

Balance of last years importation... Chests		6,667
Imported from the 25th May to the 23rd instant	,,	14,280½
		20 947½
Exported for the same period.......	,,	12,759½
Remaining..........	,,	8188

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

INDIGO.—Is rather lower in price and some small Shipments have been made to Europe.

WOOL.—A few small parcels have been bought during the month at Rupees 125 at 195. None here of first quality.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

MOCHA COFFEE.—Appears to be in less enquiry, but there is supply of consequence, Rupees 43 per Cwt. is asked for garbled.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH.—Command high prices and are in fair demand.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

In China Produce generally little has been done during the last week. The Silk Market was beginning to wear a firmer aspect, until the China news arrived to which we have alluded above; and prices have now a tendency to decline.

SUGAR.—Our quotations are lower.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea has been in some enquiry, as well as Mace and Nutmegs but Holders require higher prices than Purchasers are inclined to give at present.

BETELNUT.—Continues rather scarce.

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The extent of Business during the month has been below the usual average at this season of the year.

LONGCLOTHS.—The sales amount to about 10,000 pieces of Grey at Rupees 5¾ at 7 per piece, and 1000 pieces of Bleached at Rupees 7 at 8¼.

SHEETINGS.—2000 Pieces at Rupees 9½ at 10 per Piece of 55 at 60 yds. and of 36 at 45 Inches.

MADAPOLLAMS.—9000 Pieces at Rupees 2¾ at 3. 9 Annas per Piece.

GREY JACCONETS.—12000 Pieces at Rupees 1. 14. at 3 per Piece.

In Bleached Madapollams and Jacconets the transactions have been very limited.

MULL MUSLINS.—Have sold at from Rupees 3 at Rupees 4 9 annas for good, and Rupees 5½ for fine quality.

LAPPET.—At Rupees 2¼ at 3¾. Lappet Spots 2¾ at 4½ per Piece.

BOOK MUSLINS.—At Rupees 1. 7 Annas to Rupees 2 14. 10 per Piece.

PRINTED COTTONOS.—To Color Turban Chintz at Rupees 4½, and Neutral Sets Rupees 5½ per Piece, but of most description the market is overstocked.

TURKEY RED GOODS.—For a few French Prints Rupees 15. per Piece is said to have been offered and refused.—Other Chintzes have sold at Rupees 13 and 12 per Piece.—Twils Rupees 13. 6 Annas per Piece. Plain Cloth Rupees 11 at 12 per Piece.

METALS.—70 Tons Sheet and Sheathing Copper have produced Rupees 61. at Rupees 61½ per Cwt. and 10 Tons Tile at Rupees 54½. Of Pig Lead 15 Tons have sold at Rupees 10. 10 Annas there have also been sales of Bar Iron at Rupees 35 per Candy, and Swedish Iron at Rupees 59¼ per Candy.

IN SWEDISH STEEL.—We have heurd of no transaction.

RED LEAD.—Is heavy of sale at Rupees 11½ per Cwt. and Quicksilver at Rupees 75.

COCHINEAL.—Further arrivals have depressed the price of Silver to Rupees 2. 10 Annas.

SAFFRON.—No transactions reported and price nominal at our quotations.

BRANDY AND GENEVA.—Market completely overstocked.

BEER.—A small parcel has been sold for arrival at Rupees 70 per hhd.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money has been excessively scarce in the Bazaar but the recent large sales of Cotton and Opium will tend to relieve many oi the Dealers.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No recent transaction of magnitude is reported to us.

BILLS ON BOMBAY.—A few have been negotiated at sight at ½ per cent Discount., and 60 days Bills at 2 Discount.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Shares are nominally at 30 Premium.

BANK OF ASIA.—The shares allotted to Bombay have been apportioned, and a request is to be transmitted home for a further quantity. The applications are said to have amounted to 4000 shares, many of the parties being induced to apply, it is supposed, under the impression that they will soon be saleable at a Premium.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The transactions reported are very considerable this month, and the Exchange appears to have fluctuated materially. owing principally to different circumstances under which Bills were negotiated. The rates as far as we can ascertain have varied for 6 months Sight.

Bills from.............	2s. | 0¾d. at 2s. | 1d.
And for longer dated Bills..	2s. | 1¼d. at 2s. | 1½d.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Engagements have been made to London at £ 4. 5. and to Liverpool at £4. 10.

TO CHINA.—The price is nominally Rupees 26 at 28 this afternoon, but no transactions are reported. A few days past Rupees 23. was peid for small lot.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 17th instant..	Chests	330
	Total...	330

INDORE.

Passes granted on account of the Proclamation for 1839 | 40..	Chests	2,140
Ditto do. under the proclamation for 1840 | 41 up to the 3rd instant..	Chests	13,608
Ditto do. from the 8th to the 12th instant..	Chests	175
	Total..	15,923

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation....................	Chests	6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 16th instant..	Chests	13,909½
Ditto from the 17th to the 23rd instant..	Chests	371
	Total..	20,947½

EXPORTED.

From the 22nd May 1840 to the 16th February 1841........	Chests	11,993
Ditto from the 17th to the 23rd instant...	Chests	766½
	Total...	12.759½

C. SIMS,
Acting Opium Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1841.

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 1st, Ship Urania, Thomas Ogilvy, Master, from Liverpool 19th September 1840. *Passengers.*—Mr. Henry P. Tyack, Cadet.

Do. 2nd, Ship Drongan, H. Grant, Master, from Aden 10th November, Macalla 22nd December. *Passengers*—Ensign J. G. Scott, Asst. Surgeon R. Hosken.

Do. 3rd. The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Medusa, Mr. H. Dawson, in charge, from Kuratchie 28th January, *Passengers.*—Major G. Carpenter H. M. 41st Regiment.

Do. 4th, Brig Futteh Moobareck, Abdul Ally Nacodah, from Siam 19th November. *Passengers.* Two Natives.

Do. 6th, Brig Sada Roopaulay, Saik Mahomed Nacodah, from Calcutta.

Do. 7th, American Ship Morrison, H. Benson, Master from China, 18th December. *Passengers* Mr. W. R. Talbot and Servant.

Do. 10th, Ship Earl of Balcarras, J. Vaux, Master, from London left Torbay 2nd October 1840. *Passengers*—Messrs. F. Shum and E. Dansey, Cadets.

Do. 12th. The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieutenant H. A. Ormsby, Comg. from Suez 25th January, Aden 3rd February. *Passengers*—John Middleton Esq., Lieutenant Waugh, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Lenos, Captain Young, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, Mrs. Rowley, Mr. Hope, Dr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Captain Dodgin, Captain Drum, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Elphinstone, Miss Stafford, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Leeson, Mrs. Crockett, Mr. and Miss Jones, Mr. G. Jones, Major Raitt, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Lamb, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Green, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Alexander, Mr. A. and B, Wise, Mr. Dorin, Mr. Larkins, Mr. Bell, Assistant Surgeon John Morris and 6 servants. From Aden—Conductor Hardie, 26 European Artillery, 11 Women and Children, 20 Native Troops.

Do. Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Mr. R. Higgins, Acting Master, in charge from Tankaria Bunder.

Do. 13th. Yatch Prince Regent, W. Roberts, Esq., in charge from do.

Do. Do. Ship Asia, J. W. Fawcett, Master, from China 29th December and Singapore 9th January. *Passengers*—Mr. T. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Crawford, Miss Crawford.

Do. 14th. Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, C. A. Ozoria, Master from Macao, 15th November.

Do. 15th. Brig Amoody, Esmaell Mahomed Nacodah, from Siam 12th December 1840.

Do. Ship Reliance, Thomas Hall, Master, from Liverpool 7th October 1840.

Do. 16th. Grab Dowlut Savoy, Sumsoodeen, Nacodah, from Calcutta 5th January.

Do. 17th. Ship British Merchant, R. Birnie, Master, from Liverpool 19th September 1840.

Do. Do. Brig Agnes, G. S. Jones, Master, from Singapore 17th January. *Passengers.*—Syed Aboo Buckur, and Saite.

Do. Do. Barque Hope, John Kerr, Master, from Glasgow 5th October. *Passengers*—John Jamieson, 16 Native Seaman Crew of the Emerald Isle.

Do. Do. Schooner Wild Irish Girl, A. Gerald, Master from Mauritius 19th December. *Passengers*—6 Indians.

Do. Do. Ship Malik-ool-Bahr, Wallyer Ismaljee Nacodah, from Calcutta 14th January. *Passengers*—Dr. and Mrs. Burnes, with 2 children, and 1 European and 4 Native servants.

Do. Do. Arab Ship Shawen Shaw, Haman Nacodah from Calcutta 15th January. *Passengers*—8 Natives.

Do. 19th. Ship Simon Taylor, Thomas Brown, Master, from London 12th Sept. and Mangalore 12th Feb. *Passengers.*—Lieutenant Gordon 3rd Bl. L. C.; Mr. Macpherson, Dr. 4th Light Dragoons; Cadets Messrs. Fearon, Finlay, Edgerley and Lowrey, 138 Men, 8 Women and 8 Children Company's service.

Do. Do. Arab Ship Fezrabany, Hajee Husson Nasser Nacodah, from Calcutta 26th Jany.

Do. 20th. Portuguese Brig Simplicia, J. L. de Almeida, Master from Macao 29th Nov.

Do. 22nd. Barque Champion, John Cochrane, Master from Sydney 12th December.

Do. 24th. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat Brig Nassry, Mahomed bin Ebrahim, Nacodah, from Muscat 10th Feb. *Passenger.*—Captain Hamerton.

Do. Barque Sophia, Hajee Hamed Nacodah, from Calcutta 26th January. *Passengers.*—Two Natives.

Do. Brig Lady Grant, G. P. Rundle, Master, from Singapore 28th Jan. *Passengers.*—J. Ballard Esq., J. W. Blackwell Esq.

Do. 25th, H. H. the Imaum of Muscat Ship Caroline, H. Jones, Master, from Persian Gulf left Bushire 27th January, Bundon Abbass 7th Feb. *Passengers.*—32 Natives and 20 Native Horsekeepers.

Do. 26th. Ship Wave, W. J. Scollay Master, from Liverpool 3rd September. *Passengers.*—Revd. and Mrs. Glasgow, Revd. and Mrs. Kerr.

Do. do. Chieftain, H. Payne Master, from Liverpool 10th October.

Do. do. Ship Cursetjee Cawasjee, J. Campbell, Master, from Macao 28th December. *Passengers.*—L. F. de Silva, Captain McKennie, 3 Parsees, 4 Servants.

DEPARTURES.—February, 1st, The E. I. C Steamer Berenice, Lieut. J. A. Young, Comg., to Suez. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Frith and Child, Mrs. Waddington and 3 Children, Major W. J. Douglas, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. and Miss Weekes, Mrs. St. B. Brown, Mrs. Woodhouse, Major and Mrs. Stockwell, Capt. R. Foster, Revd. R. Ward, Mr. and Lady S. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, G. Aspinell Esq. Mr. T. Taylor, Mr. C. R. Cotton, Lieut. R. Little, Mr. Gray, Lieut. Halkett, Lieut. Smith, Capt. Sterling, Lieut. Salkeld, Capt. Gray, F. B. Wells, Esq. T. W. Richardson, Esq. Lieut. Jerningham, Sorabjee Cawasjee and 4 Native Servants, 4 European and 1 Native Servants.

Feb. 2nd, Barque Parsee, W. Chivas, Master, to Liverpool.

Feb. 5th, Barque Memnon, J. Godder, Master, to Tutacorine and Liverpool.

Do. Ship Candahar, W. Kerr, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—J. R. Fisher Esq.

Do. 6th, Brig Ophelia and Anne, C. H. Barker, Master, to London.

Feb. 6th, Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S Boulton, Master, to China. *Passenger.*—Mrs Boulton.

Do. 9th. Barque Singapore Packet, T. Tingate, Master, to Singapore. *Passengers*—Mrs. Tingate and Child, 25 Native Convicts.

Feb. 12. Ship Sycee, J. Dally, Master, to Liverpool.

Feb. 14th, Arab Ship Futtay Moombaruck, Abdulla Mahomud Essa, Nacodah, to Muscat. *Passangers.*—2 Natives.

Do. 15th, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. H. Hewett, in charge, to Kurrachee.

Do. Ship Dauntless, Wm. Miller, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.* G. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin.

Do. Barque William, A. F. Morris, Master, to Clyde.

Do. Barque Sovereign, W. C. Hard, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—Mr. Percival, W. Wise, Mr. Dunn.

Do. Ship Lady Clarke, A. Laurence, Master, to London. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Moore and Child, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Cole, 2 Children, 55 Invalids, 2 Women, and 3 Children.

Feb. 18. Ship Ramsay, Thomas Hamlin, Master, to Maulmain.

Do. 19. Ship Ingleborough, J. R. Rea, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Wooler, Child and Servant, Capt. Robinson.

Feb. 20th, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Medusa, Mr. H. Dawson, Actg. Master, to Kurrachee.

Do. Ship Futtay Hulbary, Abdulla Gool Mahomed Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—19 Arabs.

Do. 21st, Barque Soobrow, H. B. Connew, Master, to Isle of France. *Passengers.*—Hormasjee Bhickajee and Lady, 8 Servants, Mr. Tyath-

Do. Ship St. George, G. H. Heaton, Master to London.

Do. Barque Mary Anne, T. Bolton, Master, to London.

Feb. 23d, Barque Tweed, R. Lawson, Master, to China.

Do. Ship Mayaram Dayaram, J. Young, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—Mr. Middleton.

Do. 24th, Brig Futtay Moombaruck, Ahmed Nacodah, to Surat.

Do. 25, American Ship Morrison, H. Benson Master, to China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday the 10th February 1841, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, captain George Fulljames, of the 25th regt. Bombay native infantry, to Eleanor Fanny, eldst daughter of lieut. colonel T. Dickinson, chief engineer.

At Belgaum, on the 9th February, by the revd. C. Jackson, capt. D. Reynolds, 25th regt. M. N. I., to Maria, third daughter of the revd. Joseph Taylor, missionary at that station.

On Monday the 15th February, by the reverend J. Stevenson, D. D., John Harrison, esq. assistant naval storekeeper, to miss Daphne Green.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st Jaunary, at the residence of Richard Spooner, esq., civil service, the lady of the late lieutenant D. D. Chadwich, 8th regt. N. I., of a son.

At Bhooj on Sunday the 21th January, the lady of lieutenant colonel Melville, of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 19th of January, the lady of capt J. Cooper, 7th N. I. of a daughter.

At Deesa, on the 23d January, the lady of assistan surgeon R. H. A. Hunter, 2d or Queen's royal regt. of a daughter.

At Jaulnah, on the 10th February, the lady of captain W. E. A Elliott, of the 29th regt madras native infantry, of a daughter.

At Poonah, on the 20th Feb., the wife of Riding Master J. Randle, Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

At Kalbadavee, on the 21st Feb., Mrs. W. Price, of a daughter.

On the 23d Feb., at Mazagon, Mrs. A. Fallon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Mahableshwar Hills, on Tuesday the 9th February, after a lingering illness, Stannus, the infant son of Brevet Captain F. G. Fraser, of the 1st B. E. Regt, aged 2 years and seven months.

At Belgaum, on the 12th Feb., aged 9 months, Anne Guthrie, second daughter of surgeon John Doig, deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon, S. D. A.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the Cathedral, by the revd. H. Fisher, Lieutenant Johnson Phillott, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to Agnes Mary, fourth daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Taylor of the Bengal Engineers.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Captain St. G. D Showers, Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor General, to Julia, daughter of James Atkinson Esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Army of the Indus.

At Kurnaul, on the 21st December, by the Revd. R. S. Brooke, Mr. Henry Blewitt, to Miss Rose Ann McCormick.

At Calcutta, on the 26th January, at the Mission Church, by the Reverend R. B. Boyes, E. Smart, Esq., to Jane Esther, eldest daughter of James Bluett, Esq.

At Chandernagore, on the 25th January, B. Hartley, Esq. to Mademoiselle M. Mahe.

At Calcutta, on the 28th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Mr. William Ford, son of the late Captain James Ford, of the country service, to Miss Caroline Maria Jebb.

At the old Church, on the 30th January, Edward Haworth, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late R. Dickenson, Esq. of Sheffield.

On the 6th November, 1840, at the Parish Church, coleram, by the Reverend Edward Harvey Elizabeth, Youngest daughter of Captain Wrixon, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and grand-daughter of the late Colonel Bentley, H. E. I. C. Engineers, to William Godfrey Baer, Esq. M. D., of the Queen's 26th Regiment or Cameronians, son of the Assistant Quarter-Master General in Ireland.

At Calcutta, on the 2d February, at the old Church, by the Revd. R. B. Boyce, William Henry Harton, Esq. (late of Canton) to Mary Ann, Eldest daughter of the late James Ilberry, Esq. of Lewisham, Kent.

At Singapore on the 17th December, 1840, William Cuppage, Esq. to miss Sarah Ann Bradshaw.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 10th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. John Richard Boezalt, S. M. D. H. C. S., to miss Esther Shadwell Conyers

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 10th February at the Dhurrumtollah Church, by the Reverend Mr. Corria, Mr. Thomas Sampson Belletti, to miss Charlotte Rideout.

BIRTHS.—At Kishenpoor, Chota Nagpoor, on the 16th January, the lady of Major J. R. Ouseley Governor General's Agent and Commissioner, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 13th January, Mrs. William Bryant, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, Calcutta, on the 24th January the lady of H. Carr Tucker, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th January, the lady of J. M. Manuk, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th January, the lady of E. Currie, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, Mrs. L. E. James, of a daughter.

At Kainwar Factory, Azimgurh, on the 17th January, the lady of G. H. Stonehouse, Esq. of a son.

At Ajmeer, on the morning of the 13th January Mrs. J. Vanzeyst, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th January, Mrs. G. Martin, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 24th January, the lady of Mark Jones, Esq. of Kidderpore, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 27th January, Mrs. D. W. Madge, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 26th January, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. A. Bedford, H. C. M., of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 29th January, Mrs. R. W. Walters, of a daughter.

At Benares, on the 19th January, the lady of the Reverend J. A. Shurman, of a son,

At Sultanpore, Oude, on the 25th January, the lady of Captain Nicholetts, 2d in Command 1st Regiment Oude Infantry, of a son.

At Govt. House, Agra, on the 24th January, the lady of William Edwards, Esq. of a son.

At Outhlaw, in the district of Midnapore on the 28th January, the wife of Mr. T. C. Pennington, of a son and heir.

At Meerut, on the 8th January, the lady of Captain William Grant, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Poyke Factory, near Hulowry, Tirhoot, on the 6th January, Mrs. W. E. Harding, of a son.

In Fort William, on the 30th January, the lady of Captain Arthur Broome, A. D. C., of a son.

At Agra on the 24th January, the lady of W. Edwards, Esq. Civil service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 6th February, Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 6th February, Mrs. James B. Vallente, of a son.

At Gouripore Factory, on the 6th February, the lady of C. Watts, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 10th February, the lady of Lieutenant Burnett, artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS—On Tuesday, the 12th Janury, at Sadras, on his way to Pondicherry, Alexander Davis King, 4th son of the late Mr. Thomas King, aged 16 years.

At Porto Ferrajo, Island of Elba, on the 13th September, captain John Beckett, late of the Mahratta Service.

At calcutta, on the morning of Wednesday, the 27th January, deeply regretted, Mrs. Jane Hope, (wife of mr. George Pratt, commercial broker aged. 39 years and 6 months, leaving a disconsolate husband and six young children to lament their loss.

At Calcutta, on the 23d January, Mrs. Mary N. Ter Mackertich, relict of the late Nierses Ter Mackertich, esq., formerly of Penang, aged 37 years.

At Howrah, on the 27th January, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell Mc Bean, assistant to Mr. T. Reeves, ship builder Sulkeah, aged 16 years and 6 months, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Neemuch, on the 12th January, of abscess in the liver, lieutenant and Adjutant J. D. Bell, bengal artillery most deeply and sincerely regretted by his brother officers and all who knew him.

At Calcutta, on the 31st January, Mr. Edward Steuart Morrell, fourth son of the late J. H. Morrell, esq., indigo planter, aged 26 years and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on the 30th January, Mr. F. C. Cretelle, of Sonadah Indigo Factory aged 55 years. 7 months and 19 days.

At Mymensing, on the 12th January, captain William Cossart Carleton, of the 26th regiment Bengal native infantry.

At Calcutta, at the house of Mr. G. G. James, on the 8th February, Lucas, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hardington, aged 1 year, 8 months and 28 days.

At Mergui, on the morning of the 24th December, Robert, youngest son of the reverend Mr. Ingalls, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

At Cawnpore, on the night of the 28th January William Archdall, the infant son of Major Macdonald, 49th regt. N. I., aged 16 months.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 10th February, Mrs. Amelia Michael, aged 16 years 10 months and 5 days.

At Calcutta on the 10th February, captain James Randle, late commander of the ship *Mahomed Shaw*, aged 42 years, 11 months and 4 days.

PUNJAUB.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEBRUARY 18.

In the Punjab the work goes bravely on. By intelligence received this afternoon, we learn that General Ventura's House was attacked by the Seikhs, for the purpose of seizing General Court who has fled to Ferozepoor. The House was nearly destroyed; two Regiments which were sent to protect the General, joined the Insurgents. Shere Singh, without power, and a party, had marched from Peshawur. By our next the plot will, we suppose, have thickened considerably.

It appears by letters from Col. Wheeler's brigade at Ferozepore, that the intended march of the troops with Dost Moohumud towards Loodeeanah did not, as had been at first intended, take place on the morning of the 8th instant; but that in consequence of the Ameer having expressed a desire to see our troops manœuvre, Brigadier Paul obligingly costented to gratify his curiosiyt. The troops were accordingly paraded on the morning of the 8th, and the departure of Colonel Wheeler's brigade was at the same time postponed till the 10th instant. Shortly after sunrise the Dost and Captain Nicolson, attended by fourteen of his sons—not the worthy and gallant Captain's but the Dost's—gallopped to the scene of action. He is described as handsomely attired in a purple choga or cloak, with green embroidered vest and loose trowsers; he was mounted on a large and handsome horse, rode about the field with the activity of a young man, and looked the very personation of one of Carle Vernet's Arab Chiefs, with flowing beard and turban—fit for a Sultan, or a masquerader. We understood he was particularly gratified—or professed to be so—with the formation of batteleon squares in direct echellon —"qiluhs" as he called them—and riding close up to the bayonets of one of them, observed, that unless the men who formed them were very much exhausted by fatigue (biseear manduh) it would be impossible so long as they did their duty to break such; but adding even then, there are but few men born who would make the attempt in earnest. He likewise took an opportunity of surveying the Irregular Horse. With these, it seems, he was well pleased, and he proposed on the ensuing morning to witness the dashing charge of the 10th Cavalry, which, we doubt not, he would find vastly imposing—on the parade ground.* We under-

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* We can fancy some of the Dost's followers regarding a parade charge of these heroes with somewhat of the same feeling and expression, that Evan Dhu did the Dragoons that escorted him to the gallows tree. "These are the very chiels that galloped off at Gladsmuir ere we could kill a dozen of them,—they look bold enough now, however." It were but a display of bad taste in any Cavalry Officer to exhibit his men before the Dost on the parade ground, and bitter must be the sneer with which the Dost would view such a display.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

stand this gallant and ill-used man has expressed a desire to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Lord Auckland. We fear the result would be hardly satisfactory to either party.

Our readers will recollect a notice we made last month of the condition of Rajwarra and particularly our allusion to the hill tribes and hardy clans, whose only means of subsistence at present is plunder. We urged strongly the organization on a *permanent* footing of a body of these Bheels and others into a police for the purpose of preventing these scenes of pillage and theft, in which they are now the offenders. We are happy to learn from good authority that the enlistment of Bheels is progressing most fovourably, A new cantonment has been established at Kheirwarra, twelve miles due north of Doongurpoor, at which place are now assembled of the new corps 300 recruits; 205 of these are Bheels and the remaining 50, Moghees and mixed classes, who are chiefly people of that part of that country and well acquainted with the different localities of the hills. As it was thought expedient to extend the benefits (which are expected to be not a few from the raising of the corps) to as great an extent as possible, and as it would add much to the furtherance of the general pacification of these parts, it was determined to enlist a few men from each Bheel village, in proportion to the size of it. Care was taken, at the time, to secure, if possible, the respectable men for service, as well as, the most refractory, and in this, success has attended the of the party employed in recruiting. It seems advisable, however, considering the novelty of the thing, to have a mixed corps of veteran sepoys and Bheel and Moghee recruits. No doubt, with good examples before their eyes, they would amalgamate well, and, as we said before, discipline would do the rest. The Bheels are a race of men, where attachment to their Chiefs. whether produced by herditary connection or systematic fear, offers one of the greatest obstacles to their organization as a regular corps. The Chiefs are greatly averse from the plan of raising corps in this manner, thinking that it will undermine their febdal authority and pave the way for their own fall. They, therefore, lose no opportunity of endeavouring to frustrate efforts made to rescue these wretches from their deplorable condition, by falsifying facts and persuading their simple-minded and easily frightened countrymen that, as our soldiers, they will be overworked with harrassing duties and will render themselves liable, by entering our service, to be severely punished for the most trivial faults. This is intended as a dissuasive from taking service and with those already enlisted, as an inducement to desert on the first favorable opportunity. The mixing of a handful of veteran Hindoostanee sepoys with a number of these people will greatly tend to keep them together and secure us from desertion or mutiny. Time, attention and unremitting kindness, tempered with discretion, will, we are convinced, have the effect of keeping up a respectable police establishment on the frontiers to the Westward, and if there be any truth in the proverb, we shall be doing right "in setting thieves to catch thieves."

CALCUTTA.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

There have been the usual complaints, as the last Mail has been growing old, of the difficulty, of finding subjects for Editorial articles. This we hold to be rather discreditable to the Press. We could name at least a dozen subjects which written on twice or thrice a week for a month would be far from exhausted, and all of them of the highest interest to British India. The whole range of Commercial questions connected with this country remain almost intact; one of the highest importance, and which is being elaborately discussed at home has been barely touched upon here, viz. the Sugar trade. In England we have the ***British India Sugar Company*** sending their agents to Liverpool and Manchester and other wealthy places "to interest the friends of free labour and free trade in favor of their project for growing and manufacturing Sugar upon a large scale in India," yet when has the subject been taken up here? And is it of no importance? Why supposing the exertions of our merchants and the Press and friends at home to procure an equalization of the duties on British and Foreign Sugars successful, more would have been accomplished for this country, to say nothing of individual aggrandizement, than by any measure probably that has been ever passed. The country is adapted to the growth and manufacture of the article, and as labour, which is the most costly item in its production, is here cheaper than in any other part of the world where Sugar is grown, the advantage with which we should go into the market is apparent. The ***Manchester Times*** writing upon this subject, and showing that it may also be made available as a check upon slavery, writes:—

"The only legitimate and rational way of putting down slavery in foreign countries, is to encourage the growth of free labour produce in our own and all other countries, not by imposing heavy discriminating duties, but by removing all restrictions, and every obstacle to the free employment of capital and labour. We are satisfied that free labour has nothing to fear from competition with slave labour, and our views are strongly confirmed by the prospectus of the India Sugar Company, which says: "Though sugar may be grown in almost any quantity, and of excellent quality, in India, yet the question may be asked, will the cultivation yield an adequate profit on the capital employed? The best answer to this will be that *the chief expense in the production of sugar is the cost of labour, which labour may be had in any quantity at one tenth of the rates in the West Indies or slave colonies of America.* The soil is equal to any in the world for the growth of the cane, and the freight of sugar to Europe does not exceed that from the West Indies, taking into consideration the outward freight always obtainable to India, which is not the case to the West Indies and South America."

"It further states that, "*sugar according to the current expence will cost the Company* 10s. 9½d. *per cwt in London.*" Now the present prices of Brazil sugar in London are 20s. a 25s. per cwt. (the same qualities of West India sugar are worth 57s. *a* 61s. per cwt.) If East India (free labour sugar) can be laid down in London at 10s. 2½d per cwt., what need is there to fear competition with slave labour sugar, and what necessity is there for taxing the people of this country £6,000,000 a year for the benefit for West India planters?

"We regret that the "British India Sugar Company" has not, by an explicit avowal of its desire to see the duties *on British and foreign sugars equalized*, secured the support of free trade Manchester, and removed all ground of suspicion that it is actuated by the like spirit of monopoly with the West India planters. India presents a fine field for the investment of British capital. Here needs no protection. Impose no shackles, and it may be safely left to British skill and enterprise to develope its resources. The profit on the growth of sugars in India offers every indnucement to engage in it, Sugar can be laid down in London at 10s. 2½d. per cwt, which is only half the price Brazil sugar sells for."

It has been suggested to the Manchester capitalists that there would be some danger in encouraging the growth of Indian sugar, for that it might interfere with their Brazilian trade! The answer of a writer upon this point is, or ought to be sufficient. "Brazil with its five millions of all coloured inhabitant is as good customer; might not India with 1,20,000,000 be also as good a one or better?" As all other circumstances are equal, it *would* be twenty four times better after the permanent establishament of exchange had been brought about. If we can produce a larger quantity of sugar than any other part of the world and at a lower rate, we must necessarily have every single commodity which pays for that sugar at a proportionate rate. It is impossible to doubt that our local Government as well as the Government at home are aware of the untold accumulation of revenue which this single trade, with free scope, is calculated to bring about, and we think that high and low should use their exertions to the struggle that is being made, and which will yet break out more actively, in England. We invite our brethren of the press to this subject when in the vapour for want of a theme. *Eastern Star*, Feb. 14.

THE BLOCKADE OF CANTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CALCUTTA.

Sir,—We take leave to wait on you with copy of a correspondence lately held between certain British Merchants, and Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Naval Commander-in-Chief H. M. Squadron in China, relative to the egress from the Canton river of the American Ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko* and we request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before the Association for their serious consideration.

It is scarcely necessary for us to do more than refer you to the correspondence itself, and to the documents which accompany it for a due understanding of the whole proceeding; which, in our apprehension is an open and unjustifiable violation of the law of Blockade, as expounded by the highest legal authorities in such matters.

We may, however, report the assertions made to the Commander in Chief, that the case of the Ships in question is destitute of a single circumstance which can be considered justificatory of a relaxation of the law in their favor.

Isly.—They both entered the Port under full warning of the intended Blockade, and in undoubted violation of it.

2ndly.—By the customary application of the law (apart from the violation of the matter of entry, which perhaps was excusable in these instances, on the ground that there was no Ship of war stationed off the Bogue to prevent their ingress) they might have retired from the Port with their Original Cargoes, or in ballast, or have remained within till the blockade was raised and

3rdly.—That the Teas of which the Cargoes in question consist, were not in Canton until some months subsequent to the establishment of the blockade, and in fact were only purchased a few days since, as will be seen by the accompanying extracts of letters from parties on the spot, and

Finally, it is a great additional aggravation of the present violation of a clear and distinct law, that, the intention to relax it in favor of the ships in question was studiously concealed, for many weeks, from all but the parties immediately interested in these vessels, by H. M. Superintendent of Trade, who as it appears from his own letters, admitted to a private visit, the Vice Consul of the United States, (who is an American Merchant and one of the consignes of the *Panama*) for the purpose of making known to him the intended suspension of the law in respect of both Ships, and who, in his superadded capacity of Pienipotentiary not only as it further appears, solicited such suspension of the law by the Naval Commandes but guaranteed him against the consequence thereof with H. M. Government.

With reference to the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to Sir J. J. G. Bremer in which he attempts to justify the egress of these two ships with cargoes on the ground of an extensive smuggling business having been carried on during the blockade through Macao, we may point out to you, that the only cargoes of Tea which, up to the present time, have left China since 28th June (date of blockade taking effect) were brought out before the blockade came into operation; and even had there been any such extensive trade at this place, the obvious mode of placing the owners of these two vessels in equally advantageous positions with their outside neighbours, would have been to allow them egress from the Port without cargoes.

It only remains further to add that considering these proceedings an unjustifiable violation of the law for the benefit of a few individuals and to the serious injury of the general interest, it is the intention of the undersigned to prepare a Petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the correspondence in question, a copy of which shall be handed you in due course, and we earnestly solicit your co operation in taking such steps as may protect the British Mercantile Interest in China from a repetition of similar arbitrary and capricious proceedings.

We have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient Servants.
(Signed) Dent and Co.
Pro. Jameison and Shaw.
" Y. J. Munro.
" Macvicar and Co.
" Lindsay and Co.
" Bell and Co.
" Pro. Daniell and Co.
" John Cameron.
" Pro. Dorin and Co.
" W. W. Dale.
" Fox Rawson and Co.
" William Dent.

Macao, China, 6th Jan. 1841.
Englishman, Februaby 15.

Englishman, February 17.

We understand that it is intended to celebrate the completion of the building of the New Theatre by a grand dinner to be given on the stage on the 27th instant. The plan of the entertainment will be new here. The boxes are to be thrown open for the reception of ladies, introduced by subscribers to the dinner, who may wish to hear the songs, glees, speeches, &c. A full band will play in the orchestra at intervals, and a piano forte on the stage will accompany the singers. We believe, Mr. Turton has kindly consented to take the chair on this auspicious occasion.

A letter from Mirzapore dated 10th instant, reached us yesterday. The annexed extract may be interesting to some of our readers:—

'Mirzapore is a nice little place for a single station, owing to the Merchants and Planters resident near the town, who do every thing they can to make the station as agreeable as possible. The Mess of the 3d gave them a dance, for it was too small to be dignified by the name of ball, yesterday evening which went off very well. Owing to Mirzapore being a Hindoo town. poultry of all sorts is very dear. For instance, 8 and 12 annas for fowls, and these even we are obliged to get from Chunar. By the bye, the fort duty there a nearly as severe as fort duty was to us when stationed at Barrackpore. At present there is only a Captain and one Subaltern there but the 50th used, on account of the duty, to have two and sometimes three, of the latter grade, three at the same time. We much prefer our arrangement as it leaves a larger party at Mirzapore together and also makes the tour of duty come round less often. This is a place devoid of any kind of news; it being off the high road up country travellers seldom drop in to break the monotony. The Bishop will be here on the 12th and is to hold a confirmation on the 14th. His Escort consisting of some Madras troops under Lieut. Boswell arrived here this morning. His Lordship himself is coming in the Steamer. Mirzapore is sadly in want of a church. Subscriptions were once raised but a dispute arose about a dissenting Minister (a resident here) being allowed to preach in it, in consequence of which the building was never begun. I certainly think he might have been allowed to read the prayers, as I believe he has done before in the Cutchery. Most of us were obliged to buy houses when we came here, which was an expense we could full afford, after having had three years half batta. But any how buying houses is economy in the end."

On the 23rd of Dec. last we published some remarks on the trial by court Martial of Lord Henry Gordon on a charge of embezzlement while holding the office of paymaster to the Meerut Division. We had then nothing before us, on which to form a judgment, except the imperfect portion of the proceedings —consisting of the charges and judgment—which are published in general orders, but even from that portion of the trial, we were induced to conclude that in merely *acquitting* his lordship of the alleged offence the court either did not do him sufficient justice or did injustice to the public cause; for we did not see how, upon such a charge, an accused person could merit an unqualified acquittal, and yet not merit an 'honourable' acquittal, according to the custom of military tribunals in cases of such a nature. We have, since that eime, had an opportunity of perusing the whole trial, and although its details are wholly composed of statements of accounts, and modes of book-keeping, which a mere perusal of a long and intricate investigation does not suffice to fully comprehend, yet we have collected from it sufficient information to convince us that our first remarks were well founded, and that the accused should have been honorably acquitted not only of the embezzlement, but every shape of connivance at that very base offence. The whole of the evidence tends, in our judgment, to demonstrate his innocency, as strongly as we think it tends to demonstrate two other points, namely, the imperfect knowledge of book-keeping on the part of the public prosecutor, and the roguery of several of the subordinate native office establishments. We do not blame the Judge Advocate at all for a general deficiency in that kind of knowledge—we (the commentator) know too little about it ourselves to feel entitled to cast stones at his roof—for it is not a knowledge that an officer can fairly be expected to be well-versed in, whose studies (if he be fit for the military law department) must have lain in a different line; but in cases were the offence as exclusively connected with dishonesty in, or mismanagement of accounts, the Judge Advocate should cram, as it is termed, for the occasion, just as a counsel does when he is retained to prosecute or defend on matters respecting which he may have acquired but little previous information. A person, by craming for the nonce, fits his mind and intellect to deal adequately with a subject *for the time*, though he may not retain his knowledge of it ever after,—just as (for the analogy holds physically) a pugilist or a jockey may prepare his body, for certain temporary endurance by training; and whenever a cause is entrusted to the legal management of an agent he is bound to possess himself of a full knowledge of its nature and details, and not to trust to the prompting information of any other party, for *then* he may be forced to deal unjustly with the side against which that party may be prejudiced, and in the case of a Judge Advocate, such a necessitated bias may have a very inequitable effect against the person who is accused. In this instance we infer, from our perusal of the trial, that Captain Champneys who succeeded Lord H. Gordon, in the Pay office, was virtually the prosecutor as well he actually the principal witness for the prosecution; and it does seem to us that he had that sort of object in making out the case against Lord Henry, which may appear both fair and important to a very conscientious man, who has been wholly or in part the discoverer of what he thinks a serious defalcation in an office to which he is newly appointed; and a vigilant management of which very properly tells well in the opinion of government. As we cannot afford space (and as besides we doubt our capacity) to go into an analysis of the evidence so full and clear as to make the grounds of our deductions intelligible to the reader, we must content ourselves with resting on our own unexplained inference—which may not be correct, indeed, but—which is that the two statements made by the Judge Advocate—to wit, the opening, statement and the reply—were less of his own concoction than of the accused's successor in the office; and therefere the reply is more one-sided, and less of a *summing up* than what a Judge Advocate ought to make, seems to us tostate the case without sufficient regard to what is proved on the defence. It appears that *from* the very books which the above-named principal witness states he examimed and failed to find in them any credit given to Government for certain sums of money, the defence proved that the proper credit *was* given (and so the Court evidently throught) and it also appears to us that both Captain Champneys and the Judge Advocate assumed that a system of book-keeping must be necessarily incorrect, which was not in all respects the same as the system which they themselves approved of. Lord Henry Gordon himself is plainly not a good accountant of the kind required in the head of a Pay Office, and he has evidently been played falsely with by rogues in his official service; but still the Court were bound, we think, to have given him a full and honourable acquittal from the charge of embezzlement, and if he will take our advice he will have the trial printed as a pamphlet, and circulate it generally among his circle of acquaintance, well as place copies of it inthe hands of the principal conductors of the press for such public notice as they may think fit to take of it, and which notice will certainly, we think, be morally in his lordship's loan. Before concluding these remarks we would instance one or two points of practice which have struck us as being contrary to what is strictly right The court met, first of all, without the prisoner being present, and went through the usual forms which are preparatory to the swearing in, and then the Judge Advocate reads a medical certificate which sets forth that the accused is at Landour, and is in such a state of health that it is unadvisable for him to proceed to Meerut,—upon which the non-constituted court *adjourns*; that is performs certain functions of a court, such as deciding on the certificate, adjourning, &c. while it was, in fact and in law, not yet court at all. The *postponement* of the first assembly ought to have been settled, on the strength of the eertificate, by the General Officer commanding, under whose orders the court was originally directed to meet. The *postponements* was his function (just as the postponement of the court now going to assemble was the Commander-in-chief's who had ordered it) and his not having acted accordingly led to another anomaly which might have stood in bar of execution of the sentence, if a sentence had ensued. The *non*-court adjourned, and is recorded to have *re*-assembled (nominally the same court observe) on a succeeding day, but after a long interval, and *then* it is no longer the same court which settled the adjournment *pursuant* which is the next assemblage, but one so differently composed that *nine* of the original members have been taken off, and nine new ones put on in their room. Of course the whole business should have been *de novo*, and not placed on the footing of an adjourned proceeding at all. Then again the accused is asked if he is 'rightly named and described in the charge,' to which he answers that he is (and *he* thanks he is, of course) but he is merely specified as 'Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, which is *not* his legal designation, and under which no criminal indictment could be sustained against him!' This error probably originated at Head quarters, where we presume the charge was drawn, but though it is, on that account, the more to be wondered at, it is not the more excusable. Lastly, witnesses are called in repeatedly on their former oath, and are said to be 're examined,' though two distinct counts of the charge, though now for the prosecution, and now for the defence, and though the word 're-examined' has in legal language, and in judicial practice, a distinct and peculiar meaning.

Hurkaru, February 17.

The General Court-Martial for the trial of Major Smith, which was to have sat yesterday in the Fort, has been put off again until to-morrow, the 18th instant. The cuse of this delay is the non arrival of Major Garstin, who is to be one of the Members of the Court. We were wrong in stating, that Mr. Leith had been retained for the prosecution; he is to conduct the defence, and it is said, that Mr. Turton has nothing to do in the case, Captain, R. A. McNaughten having been retained to conduct the prosecution.

PROPOSED RULES FOR THE INFANTRY BONUS FUND.

1. Major Cox's plan No. 1, of the 30 Senior, and 48 Junior Regiments, contributing Rupees 300, and 230, respectively for each retirement, having been approved of by a great majority of votes: The Bengal Infantry Bonus Fund is to be considered as established, on the above principle.

2 The Presidency Committee of management, to continue to act as at present, with power to add to their Numbers subject to the approved of Regimental Committees,—each Committee having one vote.

3. Regimental Committees to collect the subscriptions of all officers who have joined the fund, belonging to their respective Regiments, whether absent or present, and remit the same to the Secretary at Calcutta, in any way most convenient to themselves, but free of all charges to the Fund, for Commission, &c. &c.

4. It is the duty of the Secretary, to give the earliest possible intimation, of intended retirements to the Regimental Committees, to enable them to collect the funds in time.

5. In Regiments where the major is a non-subscriber, the rateable scale shall be adopted; in case such non-subscriber should, at any future period, wish to join the fund, he is to make good all arrears, agreeably to Major Cox's original plan No. 1, and 1st Class.

6. The plan adopted by a majority of Regiments, for raising their contributions by a rateable scale to be considered binding on all officers, belonging to the Regiment that have not yet but may hereafter join the Fund, subscribers who adhere to Major Cox's plan, to contribute likewise under prop. 1st Cir. 2, whenever called on for that aid.

7. No officer, who has intimated his intention to join the Fund, can, upon any pretence whatever, be allowed to withdraw his name.

8. Officers on sick leave, or on Furlough to Europe, to contribute in a rateable proportion, according to their Furlough pay for the term of their absence, not exceeding the usual period of 3 years.

9. From the very handsome manner in which the Lieutenant Colonels have come forward to support the Fund, the managing Committee find themselves in a position to announce, that the full amount paid by each Lieutenant Colonel, in that grade, shall be added to his bonus.

10. Each Regimental Committee shall at all times be prepared to pay up, through the Agra Bank, or other Agency, subscriptions for two retirements; in like manner Lieutenant Colonels, should be ready to pay their contributions without delay to the Secretary to the Management.

11. All communications with the Secretary in Calcutta, to be addressed in the name of the officer holding the situation, and written on medium size letter paper, half margin and post paid.

12. Under no circumstances are Regimental subscribers required to pay for non-subscribers. otherwise than as provided for in Circular 2 prop. 1st.

Rateable Scale.
Alluded to in Rule No. 6.

		1st Class.	2d Class
Major 15 per cent. on Regimental allowances or say........................	Rs.	120 0	92 0
1 Captain 10 per cent.. ditto.. ditto	,,	40 0	31 0
2 Capt. 5.. ditto.. ditto	,,	20 0	15 0
3 Ditto 4...ditto...ditto	,,	16 0	12 8
4 Ditto 3...ditto...ditto	,,	12 0	9 0
5 Ditto 2.. ditto...ditto	,,	8 0	6 0
1 Lieut. 10. ditto,, ditto	,,	25 0	19 0
2 Ditto 5.. ditto...ditto	,,	12 8	9 8
6 Do Junior 2. do.. ditto	,,	30 0	3 8 each.
1 Ensign 6.. ditto...ditto	,,	12 0	9 0
3 Jr. ditto 1 each...ditto	,,	6 0	1 8 each.

Approved by the Managing Committee.
(Signed) J. H. SIMMONDS,
January 23rd, 1841. *Secy. to the Fund.*

CEYLON.

Civil Appointmen.

The Right Hon'ble the Governort is pleased to appoint P. E. Wodehouse Esq. to be acting Government Agent for the Western Province, during the absence of C. R. Buller Esq., proceeding to England on leave of absence for eighteen months.

By His Excellency's Command.
George Turnour,
Actg. Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 4th February 1841.

Civil Appointment.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's command the Right Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to direct, that Letters Perent be issued under the Colonial Seal of this Island, appointing Robert Langslow Esq., to be District Judge of the District Court of Colombo No. 1 South —Date 27th January 1841.

By His Excellency's Command.
George Turnour,
Actg. Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo. 4th February 1841.

Civil Appointment.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to appoint J. Jumeaux Esq., to be Fiscal for the Western Province—Date 1st January 1841.

By His Excellency's Command,
George Turnour,
Actg. Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 4th February 1841.

Observer, February 8.

Reward of £ 21.

This unusually large reward is offered in Saturday's *Gazette* for the apprehension of a prisoner named Pooncheo Callua, who made his escape from Kandy on the 31st ultimo. His crime does not appear.

Joint Stock Companies.

The formation of the Agricultural Joint Stock Company will be the epoch from which to date the introduction of a spirit of enterprize quite unknown before amongst the population of Ceylon. Individually to extensive undertakings they could not apply themselves, and they were not aware of the power resulting from union, and which they collectively possessed. Now, however, exulting, as it were, in their own newly discovered strength, nothing is spoken of but Joint Stock Companies, so that the danger is that the public mind will run into the other extreme, and by engaging in some injudicious scheme being a loss upon those who undertake it, and thus discourag the spirit that has so lately manifested itself. Besides the Agricultural Company, above alluded to, with a Capital of £ 15,000,—which is engaged in Coffee Planting and will also undertake the cultivation of Sugar, there is a Cinnamon Company with £ 5,000 which has purchased a beautiful tract of the Morottoo Garden. Both of these we consider encouraging speculation, still more extraordinary is a scheme lately proposed amongst the *Challias* (the Cinnamon peeling caste) to subscribe £ 10,000 for the purchase of the Ekoli and Kaderani Government Cinnamon Gardens. English Capitalists may smile at *Joint-Stock Companies* of this amount, but we confidently ask the Merchants of Colombo, whether they would not a few months ago have considered it Utopian to expect to raise £ 30,000 for such purposes, as has been done. Did we look no further than the present, these sums would appear but a small item in the amount that is being now employed in the commerce and cultivation of Ceylon, but viewing them, as we do, as indicative of the introduction of a new spirit amongst the people, whereby the mass, who would otherwise remain inert, may become actively engaged in these pursuits, and which will no doubt increase, we cannot but congratulate the Colony on a new Era, tho' it be only "the day of small things."

Encroachments.

We understand that the Surveyor General and Superintendent of Police are actively engaged in cutting down Cocoanut trees (36, it is said, have been destroyed in Colpetty alone) and pulling down houses, under the plea of their projecting on the roads. We would recommend these gentlemen to be a little more discreet in what they are about, as it has been laid down by the Courts of Law here that the Police Ordinance has not a restrospective effect, and that any thing that existed at the time of its passing the Legislature cannot be disturbed. The Surveyor General, no doubt, remembers the decisions we allude to, and how joyfully they were received by the Inhabitants of Colombo, as the then Superintendent of Police held that the Ordinance confered the power of calling on proprietors to remove what were termed encroachments tho' they might have existed from beyond the memory of man. As we are not at all anxious to witness a repetition of the scenes then enacted, we should wish the authorities above alluded to consider whether the Cocoanut trees of 40 or 50 years standing, which they are cutting down are not protected by Law, as they ought to be by common sense.

Further particulars of Mr. Munroe's death.

The accident occurred in the neighbourhood of Matturattu. The Arratchy [Native petty headman] in company fired at a Buffaloe that charged Mr. Munroe, who in endeavouring to escape, crossed the Aratchee's fire and was killed instead of the brute. Mr. Elliot who was with them ran to assist his friend whom he imagined to be only wounded, and was sadly gored by the Buffaloe, but providentially escaped with his life, tho' he is still laid up from the effects of his wounds.

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